

SEPTEMBER, 1931

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FINANCIAL NOTES

GOOD STATUS OF
SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

The Hoover moratorium proposal was the occasion of a survey of European countries and their budgets by the *New York Times*. This survey, which gave figures for all the countries with their deficits and surpluses, showed an exceedingly favorable report for Denmark; a small surplus was indicated for Norway, a large deficit for Finland, and a comparatively small deficit for Sweden. When the report is considered as a whole this is very encouraging for the Scandinavian countries. Nearly 90 per cent of the European nations showed deficits, some of them exceedingly large, with Germany and Great Britain leading. No figures were given for Norway, but the survey said that a small surplus was expected. Denmark had a surplus of nearly 18,000,000 kroner, with an income tax return of 10,000,000 over the estimate, and the country even refused to negotiate an authorized loan of 6,000,000 kroner because of its satisfactory budget showing. Sweden had a deficit of 8,500,000 kroner, or 1½ per cent of the total expenditures. It is expected that the government will draw on a cash reserve of somewhat over 78,000,000 kroner in order to go through its fiscal year without resorting to loans. Finland closed its fiscal year with a deficit of 463,200,000 marks. Cash reserves covered the deficit, which was caused by lower returns from direct taxes and State enterprises, and higher expenditures than were expected.

NORWEGIAN STATE RAILWAYS
HAVE LARGE DEFICIT

Of the twenty-three railroad lines, which are owned and operated by the Norwegian government, only five showed a surplus for the fiscal year 1929-30. The other eighteen ran deficits which aggregated more than 9,000,000 kroner. When taken as a whole, the railways showed a deficit of 1,750,000 kroner in straight figures. As the railways represent an investment capital of 850,000,000 kroner, and as lines in private ownership must show aside from their net profits money with which to defray operating expenses and interest on capital, the railways actually have the huge deficit of about 40,000,000 kroner. Against this it is seen that the lines five years ago had a straight surplus of more than 4,000,000 kroner.

DANISH FARMERS HARD
PRESSED FOR MONEY

The annual report of Bondestandens Sparekasse reveals the difficult situation in which the Danish farmers are placed. Loans have increased during the last fiscal year with about 8,000,000 kroner, totaling loans of 133,000,000 kroner for the year. A great number of renewals of straight loans and of mortgages are also on the books. In spite of these depressing signs, the annual report reveals one encouraging phase; the number of depositors has increased with 4,500—a sizable figure. The year has been a prosperous one for the company itself. There has been a total turnover of 911,000,000 kroner against 905,000,000 kroner the previous year. The net earnings amount to 670,000 kroner, and most of this is added to the reserve fund, which now totals 3,600,000 kroner.

SWEDISH ARMAMENT WORKS
REPORT EARNINGS

In spite of the economic crisis, the peace movement, and the efforts for the limitation of armaments, the Bofors Company, Sweden's leading ordnance and armament works, reports a net profit of 1,350,000 kroner in 1930 against 1,290,000 kroner in 1929. After transferring 200,000 kroner to the reserve fund, a dividend of 5 kroner per share is paid, and the remaining sum of 427,000 kroner is brought forward to the 1931 profit and loss account. The total assets of the Bofors Company amount to 39,800,000 kroner.

SWEDISH PAPER MILLS
PAY DIVIDENDS

Two of Sweden's oldest paper mills, the Klippan and the Fiskeby companies, have published their annual reports for 1930. Both have to some extent felt the depression, but propose to pay unchanged dividends to the stockholders. The Klippan paper company shows a net profit of 680,000 kroner against 820,000 kroner in 1929, and after transferring 210,000 kroner to the sinking fund, proposes an unchanged dividend of 6 per cent. The Fiskeby Company reports a practically unchanged net profit of 800,000 kroner and will pay a dividend of 5 per cent, the same as in 1929.

DANISH FEED COMPANY
SHOWS PROGRESS

Jydsk Andels Foderstofforretning recently published its thirty-third annual report, showing handling of 555,850 tons of feed at an amount of 63,800,000 kroner. In comparison with the preceding year, this means an advance of 105,650 tons in quantity of about 23½ per cent, while the value has decreased with 13 per cent or 9,500,000 kroner. Gross earnings of the company amount to more than 3,000,000 kroner, corresponding to 54 öre for each 200 pounds. After payment of interests on loans, depreciation on buildings, etc., the cooperative society repays members at the rate of 24 öre for each 200 pounds.

SWEDISH TELEPHONE
COMPANIES PROSPER

In spite of the trade depression, the Mexican Telephone Company Ericsson, a subsidiary of the Swedish L. N. Ericsson Telephone Company which is controlled by the Kreuger and Toll Company, had a prosperous year in 1930. Net profits increased from 1,280,000 kroner to 1,360,000 kroner, while the gross income amounted to 2,690,000 kroner. A dividend of 8 per cent, or 2 per cent less than the preceding year, was proposed. Total assets and liabilities balance on 57,700,000 kroner. The annual report also shows that the company owned 45,806 telephones at the end of the year, an increase during the year of 5,087 telephones. An international service with the United States was opened via the city of Ciudad Juarez. Another Kreuger and Toll controlled company, the Hufvudstaden Real Estate Company, largest owner of city property in Sweden, also showed a small increase in amount of business during the 1930 period. Net profits increased from 1,540,000 to 1,560,000 kroner. An annual dividend of 8 per cent, or 1,280,000 kroner, was carried at the annual meeting.

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It is now a little over twenty-five years since King Haakon and Queen Maud came to Norway where they have long since established their place in the hearts of the people. The twenty-fifth anniversary of their coronation, June 21, was spent in characteristic manner quietly in their summer home on Bygdøy. The picture of Queen Maud reproduced on the cover today is typical, for the Queen's love of animals is well known.

TH. STAUNING is Denmark's first Socialist Prime Minister. He has come up from the ranks of labor, having been president of the cigar sorters' union and editor of the tobacco workers' organ. He was born in Copenhagen in 1873, entered the Rigsdag in 1906, and became a leader of the Socialist group there. When the War Cabinet of Zahle, belonging to the Radical party, was augmented by a representative of each of the three other parties, he was chosen from the Socialists and thus became Minister without portfolio. He was Prime Minister in Denmark's first Socialist Government, 1924 to 1926, and again took the reins of government in 1929. He carries the portfolio of Navigation and Fisheries, and as head of the Cabinet has shown great energy in dealing with the problems of Denmark's colonial possessions. Though his stand against the Norwegian claims in Greenland is uncompromising, his visit to Oslo while the negotiations were at a

crucial point went off without any act of discourtesy or unfriendliness on either side.

WILHELM MORGENSTIERNE, who takes the opposing side in the debate between Norway and Denmark on Greenland, is Norwegian Consul-General in New York. In the summer of 1930 he addressed the Institute of Politics in Williamstown on Greenland and Norwegian interests in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Mr. Morgenstierne was in Washington in 1917-18 as Dr. Nansen's secretary and assistant during the negotiations regarding Norway's food supply, and in that capacity rendered valuable service to his country. After his return to Norway, he became chief of the Anglo-Saxon and American division in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a position which he left to take his present post in New York.

GURLI HERTZMAN-ERICSON is well known to readers of the REVIEW. She is the REVIEW's representative in Sweden and is known as a writer of fiction and essays.

In this number we have another of HJALMAR SÖDERBERG's delightful miniature stories, offered by his indefatigable translator Charles Wharton Stork. To Mr. Stork we also owe the charming summer poem by one of Sweden's less known poets, KARL ALFRED MELIN. Melin died in 1919 at the age of seventy.



NATHAN SÖDERBLOM, ARCHBISHOP OF UPPSALA AND PRIMATE OF SWEDEN
BORN JANUARY 15, 1866—DIED JULY 12, 1931

Photograph by Goodwin

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Archbishop Söderblom

WITHIN a space of little more than a year the Scandinavian North has lost the two men who had focussed the imagination of the world as representing the highest ideals of our time. Both were leaders in the cause of peace. Fridtjof Nansen devoted his last years to relieving the suffering caused by the War. Nathan Söderblom saw it as his highest mission to unite the Christians of the world in the spirit of the Prince of Peace. Both were citizens of the world, but just as Nansen always remained a true son of Norway, so Söderblom's cosmopolitan culture was deeply rooted in the folk-life of Sweden.

All his life Nathan Söderblom retained a deep affection for the parish of Trönö in Hälsingland where his father Jonas Söderblom was pastor, and where he himself was born in 1866. To the old people of the parish he remained "our Nathan" even after he was Archbishop, and they cherished the memory of the radiant lad whose brightness could not be dimmed by hard work on the farm and in the study. For Jonas Söderblom, who was of peasant stock, eked out the meager income of a country clergyman by himself working the parsonage farm with the help of his boys, and Nathan as the eldest had to bear the heaviest load. At the same time, the father demanded that his sons should acquit themselves well at the University. From this early experience came both the Archbishop's immense capacity for work and that respect for work which made it natural for him to do such things as lending a hand in carrying a basket of wet clothes for a tired washerwoman and similar acts of simple human helpfulness that are told of him.

In his first charge, after taking his theological degree at Uppsala, the young Nathan Söderblom had again an opportunity to come in

contact with simple hard-working people, for while he was pastor of the Swedish church in Paris, he was also the pastor for Swedish seamen in the harbor cities of northern France. That his memory is kept green in the place where his early work was done is evidenced by the sorrow expressed at the time of his death.

While in Paris Söderblom, who had even in Uppsala shown himself a brilliant student and eloquent speaker, used the opportunity to take his doctor's degree at the Sorbonne, the subject of his thesis being Mazdaism, the religion of the ancient Persians. This attracted the attention of authorities in the field, and he was called to Leyden, but preferred to go to his own University, Uppsala, where he became professor. While there he was also pastor of the Holy Trinity church in Uppsala, and in that capacity his pithy sermons, his unusual mastery of the Swedish language, and the grace and beauty he managed to infuse into his religious services drew large audiences of University students. Without resigning his chair in Uppsala, he was for two years professor in Comparative Religion at Leipzig, and while there he gathered the results of his scholarly research in one of his most important books, *The Origin of Belief in God*. In the spring of 1914 he left Leipzig to return to Uppsala as Archbishop.

With his forty-eight years, Söderblom was the youngest man ever called to the position of Archbishop in Sweden, and he was destined to become the most famous. He had a unique equipment. In addition to his sojourn in France and Germany and his acquaintance with French and German scholarship, he had visited the United States and had been attracted by American evangelical Christianity and by Anglo-American culture. He not only spoke fluently the chief European languages, but in his research work he had familiarized himself also with several Eastern languages. In his study of Oriental religions he had learned to comprehend the mentality of people with a totally different background from that of the Western people. He had a genius for languages, and as if Nature could not lavish enough gifts on this favorite son, she had also given him a marked musical ability. He had a singularly pleasing voice both in speaking and singing. Added to all this was perhaps his greatest gift of all, that of winning people, drawing them to him, and enlisting them in the cause for which he labored.

As the new Archbishop placed all his rich endowment in the service of the Swedish Church, one effect that was immediately felt was the opening of doors to the new thoughts current in the outside world. While theological influences had formerly come chiefly from Germany, they now began to come from France and England and America

as well. Nor was the influence confined to books and studious research, for the Archbishop's personality drew to Uppsala leading churchmen from all parts of the world. The feeling he inspired was briefly expressed by an English divine who made the oft-quoted remark that if it were possible for Protestant Christendom to have a pope, the choice would fall on Söderblom. He was probably before his death the most notable Protestant churchman in the world.

Söderblom took office as Archbishop a few months before the World War. With his many friendships in the chief warring countries, and with his warm love for humanity, it was inevitable that his heart should be torn by the spectacle of hate and cruelty and misery. He began more and more to see it as his great task to bring the Christians of the world together and make them labor to inculcate a spirit of peace. Those who knew him best can testify to the almost superhuman effort that went before the Ecumenical Council in Stockholm in 1925 which was the crowning achievement of his life. Elements apparently irreconcilable had to be reconciled, and the Archbishop's tact, diplomacy, and patience were taxed to the utmost. To all who told him that the undertaking was beyond the realm of the possible, he answered only that what was impossible to man was possible to God. The brilliant success of the occasion when East and West met in a common faith and a common purpose is a matter of record. What the future effect will be it is too early to estimate.

It is not unlikely that the great strain the Archbishop put upon his strength by his incessant work and effort brought on his death at an age when he should have been in the prime of his vigorous manhood. He suffered from a heart disease which had given him trouble at various times. It became necessary to operate on him for an intestinal disorder, and though the operation was successfully carried out, an attack of the heart followed it and caused his death. He died in a hospital in Uppsala in the presence of his family and nearest friends.

Archbishop Söderblom's labor in the cause of peace was recognized by the award of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1930. He was a member of the Swedish Academy, and among other honors that came to him may be mentioned the honorary degrees that were awarded by various European and American universities. Finally, in his death, Sweden recognized that one of her greatest sons had fallen and honored him by permitting his remains to be laid to rest in the Cathedral at Uppsala where, for several centuries past, no interments have taken place.

The New Greenland

By TH. STAUNING

This article, which was written specially for the REVIEW, records the impressions received by the Danish Prime Minister on his trip of inspection to Greenland in the summer of 1930. Though written before the disagreement between Denmark and Norway became acute, it contains an authoritative presentation of that on which Denmark bases her moral right in Greenland, namely the unselfish policy of developing the resources of the country with the welfare of the Eskimos as the main objective.

A TRIP to Greenland, especially for anyone who is busily occupied with the many problems of the day, is a considerable journey; for with Denmark as the point of departure it cannot be made in less than six or seven weeks if one wishes to see enough to form a proper idea of the country and its people.



PRIME MINISTER STAUNING, PHOTOGRAPHED UPON
HIS RETURN FROM GREENLAND

Greenland is, of course, a Danish possession and has been for more than two hundred years, ever since the Norwegian clergyman, Hans Egede, began colonization. The inhabitants are Eskimos, while the government officials, numbering about three hundred, are as a rule Danish.

The ordinary supposition is that Greenland lies far to the north. This is, of course, correct, and yet the southern tip lies just about as far south as Denmark. The great distance from us is owing to the fact that the country lies so far over to the west—partly on the other side of the globe. Greenland is of enormous

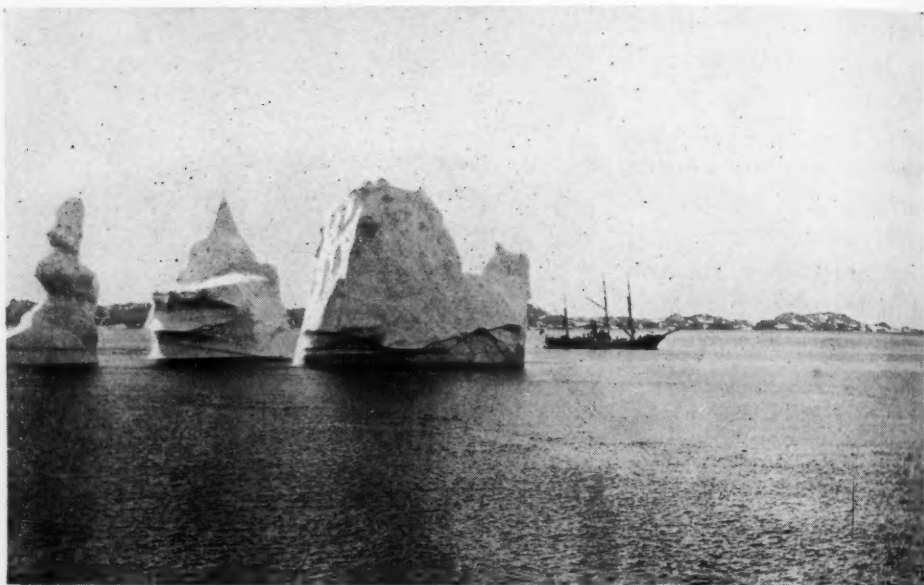
size: it is sixty times as large as Denmark. Spain, France, Hungary, and Germany could all be placed on its surface. The island is 2,650 kilometers long from north to south and at its broadest part it is 1,050 kilometers wide—or the same distance as from Copenhagen to Paris.

How far away the country lies is evident from the fact that to go from Copenhagen to Upernivik, the most northerly colony under Danish administration, one must travel three thousand nautical miles or fifty-five hundred kilometers. With a fast vessel it takes twelve days' continuous voyage to cover this distance. However, as it is necessary to stop for supplies of water and fuel, several days more are required even if a speed of ten knots an hour is made. And it is seldom possible to keep up that speed uninterruptedly for a couple of weeks, as storms, fogs, and icebergs are sure to cut it down at certain periods.

The country, as doubtless everyone has heard, is of a peculiar character. It is surrounded by ice-filled seas, and only a narrow strip along the coast is habitable. The interior of the country is filled with eternal ice; not an ice covering such as we are familiar with, but that mighty mass of ice which is called the Inland Ice. Hitherto the thickness of this ice has been estimated at one thousand meters, but I understand that the German expedition which is to winter on the Inland Ice has recorded a thickness of about twelve hundred meters. I admit that this



THE BEACON RAISED IN HONOR OF PRIME MINISTER STAUNING AT UPERNIVIK, THE MOST NORTHERLY COLONY ON THE WEST COAST



THE S.S. HANS EGEDE PASSING ICEBERGS ON THE WAY TO GREENLAND

is almost inconceivable, but it must be understood that the Inland Ice is now formed into huge icebergs or mountains of ice which have, presumably, grown and increased for thousands of years. The habitable tract of land that is free from ice extends along the west coast for only one hundred to one hundred and eighty kilometers and in a single place on the east coast, near Scoresby Sound, for about three hundred kilometers. Only 16 per cent of the whole country may be said to be free from ice, and hence it naturally loses some of the value ascribed to it in ignorance of the fact that 84 per cent of it is covered with eternal ice.

The land which is visible is a wild looking mass of rocks. A part is stone, chiefly granite, and another part is of volcanic origin, lava formations such as are found in Iceland, and on these rocks all life is virtually extinct. Consequently the vegetation is very slight. There are no trees. They do not thrive there and, of course, cannot grow to any height. In South Greenland there is a sort of willow and here and there some birch, but these plants creep along the ground and serve as feed for sheep. Gardening is not very widespread. Only an occasional Greenlander has given this art a trial so far, whereas many Danes have small garden plots where potatoes, garden turnips, radishes, cabbage, and rhubarb can be raised. These give very good returns if the frost does not come too early. When I was in Julianehaab, the most southerly colony, at the end of August, the night frosts had already devastated the gardens.

The inhabitants are, as has already been mentioned, Eskimos, an old race having a close resemblance to the Indians. They have much the same nature and peculiarities of character. There is a population of 15,000 scattered over this huge area, but, as I have said, the amount of available land is limited by natural boundaries.

The first impression which took root when after nine or ten days' sailing I rounded Cape Farewell, the southern tip of Greenland, was of sternness, storm, and cold. The coast line stands out like ruins after an earthquake, naked riven cliffs and skerries where the breakers beat perpetually and where storms of varying strength rage year after year.

When we got into the danger zone, icebergs—the great peril of the sea—began to pop out. They came drifting down from the north, whole mountains of ice and lumps of ice no bigger than a small house. Only a ninth part is visible above water; there is eight or nine times as much under the water. There was considerable fog here for a time and, owing to the ice in the seaway, we were forced to stop. Consequently we did not reach the southern settlement until the eleventh day. We steered into the fjord and after a couple of hours' sailing, cruising along quite slowly among mountains and blocks of ice but free from storms, we reached the colony of Julianehaab, founded in 1775 by the Norwegian Anders Olsen, who had been in the service of the Greenland Company.

But before I go into further detail regarding my impressions, I must explain something of the organization of society and the machinery of administration in the country.

Greenland is controlled by one of the government departments. At present it is attached to the Ministry of Navigation and Fisheries, of which I have charge together with my position as Prime Minister. Responsible to the Minister is a Director for the administration of Greenland, and under the latter are placed the officials in Greenland. The country is divided into the North District, South District, and East Greenland.

In the North and South a sheriff is appointed who acts as the local authority. East Greenland with its two small colony districts is administered by the Director personally.

The collected settlements are called colonies, and these include a town and a more thinly populated district to which *Udsteder* or subordinate settlements are often attached.

This division is not only administrative as required for medical service, schools, churches, etc., but is also commercial. When the modern colonization was begun in 1721 a trade monopoly exercised by a trading company was established at the same time. This ceased after a number



THE HOUSE OF THE COLONY SUPERINTENDENT AT GODTHAAB, ON THE SITE OF EGEDE'S FIRST HOUSE

the people can furnish. Formerly these consisted mainly of blubber from seals, from which oil was produced, fox and bear pelts, eider down and coverlets made from the skin of the eider duck.

This has changed to a very great extent for reasons which I shall explain. The eider duck is protected to prevent extermination, and the seals have largely disappeared for various reasons. The altered climatic conditions have also had an influence on the stock of wild animals; and at the same time an abundance of fish has appeared in the ocean giving the population a new means of livelihood.

This buying-in of the products of the people is arranged at a fixed rate which does not follow the selling prices. But in return the company furnishes commodities to the people similarly at prices which have no direct conformity to the market price of the goods. These two rates are adjusted to each other so that the purchases just about balance the sales. The accounts most frequently show a deficit, that is, a subsidy from the State treasury. This is particularly the case when a new industry has to be built up. The fishing industry as it is now being carried on gives the necessary return to the people, but so far this has only been possible by paying them a higher price than the fish would bring in ordinary exchange.

The Danish government has never attempted to exploit the natives of Greenland. This particular form of government and society is maintained in consideration of the Eskimos, who are primitive and undeveloped. It has been our aim to protect the population from the usual consequences of civilization (liquor, venereal diseases, exploitation, and poverty), and this aim has been to a large extent realized. The

of years, however, and for about one hundred and fifty years the Danish government has carried on the trade directly through the above mentioned administration.

This operation, which is still called the Monopoly, has not the ordinary character of a monopoly, but is rather in the nature of a liberal cooperative movement.

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people have undergone a quiet development in moral, in economic, and in cultural respects, and I shall later show in more detail how the situation is at present.

My observations began in the southernmost colony, Julianehaab, and ended three weeks later in the northernmost colony, Upernivik, which lies at 73° W. latitude. In the South District both people and conditions have been affected by the modern age, the more frequent contact with the outer world, the longer summer, etc., and as a result of this Julianehaab is no longer a typical Greenland settlement. Only brightly painted new frame houses are to be found. All the old Greenland houses, clay huts built of green turf, have disappeared long ago, and with them a great many disease germs have been banished from the rising generation.

When we came from the sea, where storm and fog alternated and where the temperature was about freezing point, into the fjord, the temperature felt mild. Here green mountain slopes and valleys could be seen, although the vegetation is extremely sparse. In the district



JULIANEHAAB, THE MOST SOUTHERLY COLONY, WHERE NEW FRAME HOUSES HAVE TAKEN THE PLACE OF THE OLD CLAY AND SOD HUTS



AN ESKIMO HUNTER HAS JUST BROUGHT IN A SEAL CAUGHT WITH HIS HARPOON

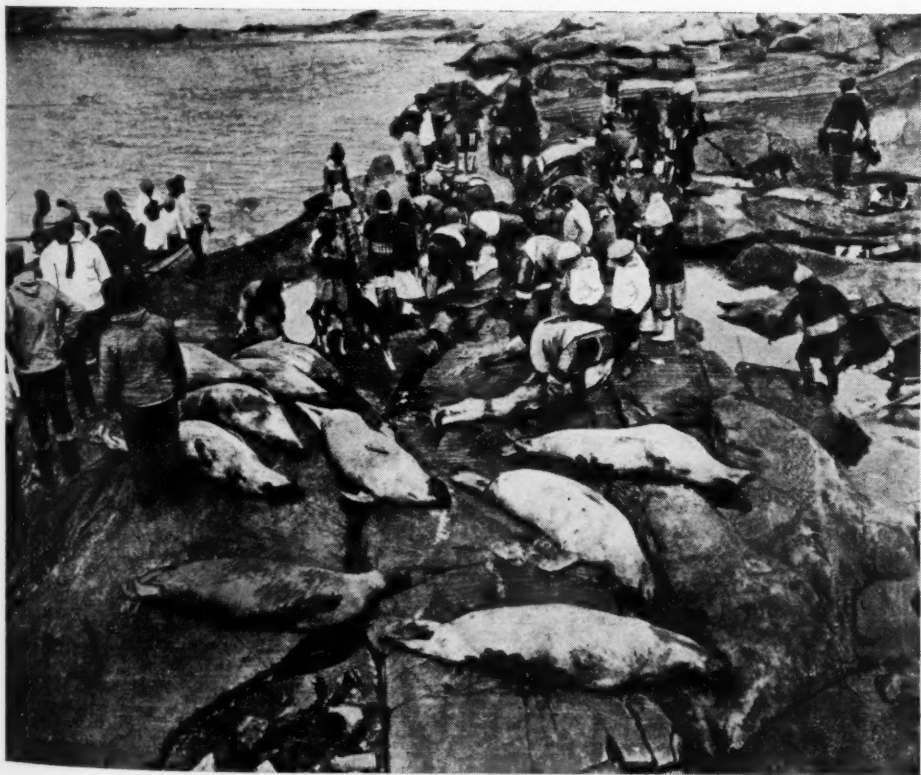
about Julianehaab the old Norsemen had their dwellings even before the year 1000, and it is known that they kept comparatively large herds of cattle. I visited the place where Brattahlid, Eric the Red's house, lay, and I visited the old episcopal seat, Gardar, now called Igaliko. Here there is still pasture, and a project for sheep ranching is under way. Under the leadership of the administration a breeding station was started fifteen years ago with two hundred Icelandic sheep, and with the help of the station, several ranches for sheep raising have been established. The intention is, however, to make sheep ranching a subsidiary occupation for fishermen. The work has had satisfactory results. There are now five thousand sheep in the district, and a new station has recently been established in the neighboring district, where there are also possibilities, although poorer than in the more southerly district.

This initial development can certainly be continued, but the getting of winter fodder is a particularly difficult problem. It is often necessary to go many miles to get hay and bring it home by boat, so that there will never be any question of ranching on a large scale. The raising of any sort of grain is impossible owing to the shortness of the summer,

and the winter is so severe that it even affects those growths which would otherwise have a chance of amounting to something.

The chief industry of the Greenlanders was formerly sealing, but in more recent times seals have been scarce, one reason for this being the intensive hunting in the breeding grounds off East Greenland. Consequently only a small number is left to undertake the customary peregrination along the west side and down along the west coast where the Greenlanders formerly made their captures from their trim sealskin kayaks. The seals supplied skin for clothes, meat for food, and blubber for the oil refineries from which came the money for the other necessities of life. Now all that is left of this industry is in the most northerly colonies, Upernivik and Umanak.

The result has been a complete change in the mode of life. This is seen in wearing apparel as well as in many other things. Fortunately the disappearance of the seals was followed immediately by a plentifulness of cod. Whether this state of affairs will continue we do not know, but for the time being the people have got compensation. Fishing

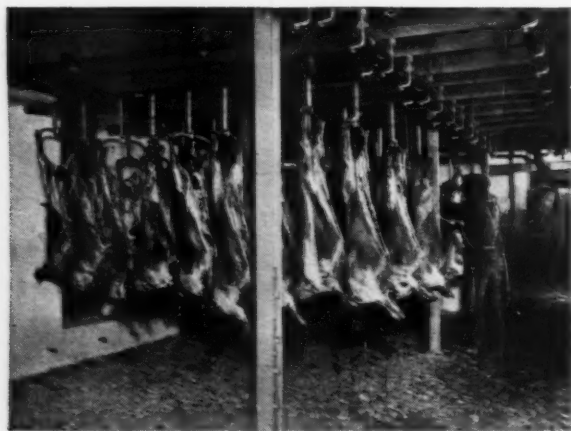


CUTTING UP THE SEALS ON THE BEACH AT GODTHAAB—GREENLAND'S OLDEST INDUSTRY



THE CENTER OF THE SHEEP-RAISING INDUSTRY AT JULIANEHAAB

is done from kayaks and small primitive boats, and is consequently carried on chiefly in the fjords or among the thousands of islands and rocks which form the coastline out towards the Atlantic Ocean. The fish are brought to land where the company takes them over and makes salt fish (*klipfisk*) of them, but temporarily it has been necessary to give a price above the real value in order to encourage the natives in the new industry and to put them in a position to make necessary improvements in clothing and housing.



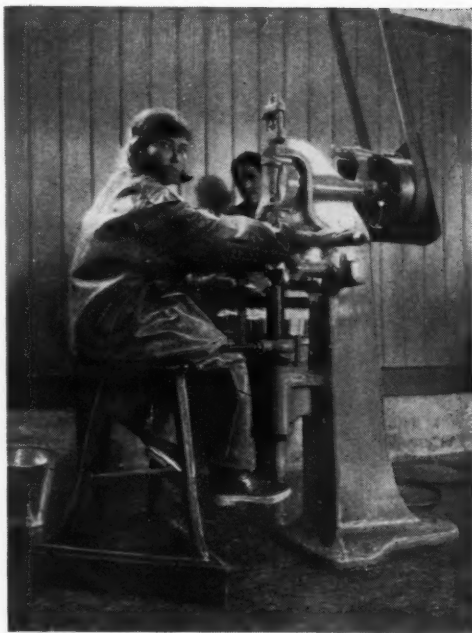
SHEEP IN THE COOLING ROOM OF THE SHEEP-RAISING STATION AT JULIANEHAAB

Besides cod fishing, a considerable halibut fishery is carried on, especially off Holsteinsborg. The first industrial plant in Greenland is situated here, a preserving establishment run by electric power, where from fifty to a hundred men, according to circumstances, are employed in the cleaning, cutting,

boiling, and packing of the fish. In Jakobshavn there is considerable fishing of *hellefisk*, a fish which resembles salmon, is salted and smoked, and goes popularly under the name of Arctic salmon.

The new age with modern boats and fishing tackle is slowly making progress. A few Greenlanders have been taught something of the care of a motor, and in several places expert fishermen have been put in charge of the fishing. A few fishing crews have been supplied with motor boats, and in the coming years this development will be continued.

All this activity in connection with the changes in industries and in mode of life requires education, and by the efforts of both the administration and the local councils, an educational program is being carried out which in its turn brings new cultural demands along with it. Thus it was particularly gratifying to be met everywhere with a demand for more instruction in Danish, and altogether a significant desire for cultural elevation is discernible. In more recent times some advanced schools have been added to the ordinary school system, giving the young people access to education, and the dissemination of books on industrial conditions, hygiene, etc., goes on apace. The fight against tuberculosis, which had its stronghold in the old primitive dwellings, is



GREENLAND GIRL TENDING ONE OF THE MACHINES
IN THE CANNERY AT HOLSTEINSBORG

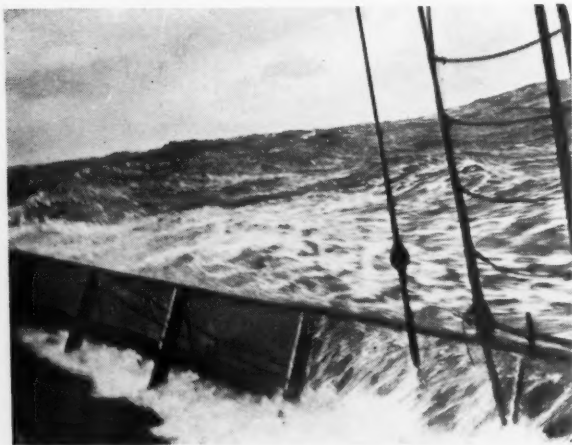


ONE OF GREENLAND'S NEW INDUSTRIES—THE FISH CAN-
NERY AT HOLSTEINSBORG



COAL MINING AT DISCO ISLAND—ANOTHER NEW INDUSTRY
IN GREENLAND, WHICH EMPLOYS NATIVE LABOR

fjord and sea for three-quarters of the year. The first ships arrive in June and the last in September before the ice settles. The long, dark winter is spent in hunting, especially fox, and in sealing out on the ice. All transportation is by dog sled during this time, and conditions are obviously stern and harsh in every respect. Shore and fjord are covered with ice, and in the interior the Inland Ice spreads out over the largest part of the country, just as it has lain for thousands of years.



ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC

being carried on with great energy. The construction of new houses, systematic garbage collection, and a good supply of drinking water have all had beneficial effects.

In the most northerly colonies life is still going on in the old ways with sealing as the chief industry. Natural conditions here are entirely different from the south.

Here ice covers land and

It is a strange country, so different from the other countries of Europe; a beautiful country, but a stern one, where Nature offers the inhabitants especially difficult conditions of life. For over two hundred years Denmark has guided the development of this country in a peculiarly liberal spirit. I hope that this policy may be continued in the future.



MYGGBUKTA WITH THE RADIO STATION

Greenland and Norway Through a Thousand Years

By WILHELM MORGENSTIERNE

WHEN GUNNBJÖRN ULVSSON, a Norwegian sailing westward from Iceland in the year 974, espied some unknown islets and a lofty land rising from the sea farther west, he witnessed the dawn of a relationship which ever since has played a part in the history of both Norway and Greenland.

It was no chance happening that Norwegians found and settled Greenland. Fishing, and hunting the great mammals of the sea, has from time immemorial been the chief means of livelihood for the people of the western coast of Norway. Their dexterity in handling their small craft and sailing them across the open sea developed early. Norwegians settled on the Orkneys, and later, during the Viking Age, in North England, Scotland, the Isle of Man, Ireland, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland. The discovery of Greenland, and shortly afterwards of the American continent, was but a further step in this continuous movement westward in search of new fishing and hunting grounds. It was all of one piece: the evident and unavoidable consequence of economic conditions which compelled Norwegians to seek a livelihood on the ocean and from the ocean, and which had made them better equipped than others to utilize the riches of the Arctic seas.*

Gunnbjörn Ulvsson, so far as we know, did not himself reach the mainland of Greenland. That was left to Eirik Raude (Eric the Red).

*The reader is referred to the map on page 413 of the July number of the REVIEW.

Eirik was from Jæren on the south coast of Norway. With his father he had settled in Iceland. Found guilty of manslaughter, he had to leave Iceland, and decided to sail west in search of the land sighted by Gunnbjörn. About the year 982, Eirik Raude reached the east coast of Greenland, sailed past its southernmost point, and then northward along the west coast and into several of its large fjords. One of them he called Eiriks fjord, and there he later built his home and stronghold, Brattahlid. He called the new country Greenland because, as he said, "people would like better to come there, if it had a good name." Nor was this country without attractions for the Norseman. The Greenland fjords must in many ways have reminded him of the fjords of Norway and Iceland, and with the rich pastures, the rivers teeming with salmon, and good hunting, it must have seemed to the settlers that here they might live under conditions somewhat similar to those which they were accustomed to.

After a stay of three years in Greenland, Eirik returned to Iceland with the idea of organizing a regular colonization of Greenland. The very next summer, in 985, twenty-five ships set out for the new land. Of these only fourteen reached their destination; of the others, some were never heard from, and some returned to Iceland. It is supposed that from two hundred to three hundred Norsemen settled in Greenland that summer.

In the course of a short time, some peculiar pioneer communities grew up in Greenland. The colonists settled along the great fjords of the southwestern coast, in what was called Österbygd (the eastern settlement) and in the smaller Vesterbygd (the western settlement) farther north. They made a living by cattle-raising, hunting, and fishing. In spite of the rather severe conditions, climatic and otherwise, under which they lived, the sagas are proof that they kept alive their interest in literature and writing. That their communities must have reached a certain standard of comfort and culture is evidenced by the interesting excavations of ruins and graves which have recently been made. In an article in the July issue of the *REVIEW*, Professor Fr. C. C. Hansen has given a most interesting account of some of the results of the excavations at Gardar, the old Norwegian episcopal seat in Greenland. It appears that at Gardar there was a large banquet hall where more than a hundred people could be seated. At the height of the prosperity of the Norwegian settlements in Greenland, there seems to have been in existence sixteen churches and two monasteries. The total population has been variously estimated at from three thousand to ten thousand people. This is the only historic instance of a lasting European colonization in an Arctic country. In our day the same territory is

inhabited by about fifteen thousand Eskimos and three hundred Europeans (Danes).

It appears from the sagas that the Norwegians made extensive journeys both northward along the west coast, and along the east coast of Greenland. More famous and remarkable than these journeys are those which were undertaken to Vinland and other places on the American continent. Vinland had been discovered about the year 1000 by Eirik Raude's son Leif Eirikssön, who on his way from Norway to Greenland drifted out of his course.

Christianity was introduced in Greenland from Norway about fifteen years after the first colonization. In 1152 the episcopal see of Greenland at Gardar was placed under the Norwegian Archbishop of Nidaros (Trondheim). In 1261 the Norwegian colonists voluntarily submitted themselves to Norwegian rule, and their legislative body, the Althing, decided to pay taxes to the King of Norway.

Historians have advanced various theories to account for the disintegration and final disappearance of the old Norwegian colonies in Greenland. The truth seems to be that several circumstances had worked together towards this result. An historical tradition maintains that the colonies were destroyed by the Eskimos who advanced from the north and west, and attacked the settlers. Another theory emphasizes a possible change for the worse in the climatic conditions of Greenland. Be this as it may, a fundamental reason for the tragic wiping out of these colonies is undoubtedly to be found in the difficult economic conditions under which the colonists lived and which made them absolutely dependent on supplies from the outside world, particularly as regards grain, iron, and timber. The communication with Norway was regular and frequent as long as the Kings of the old Norwegian dynasty ruled, but later, from the fourteenth century, conditions changed. With the falling off, and finally towards the end of the fifteenth century the complete discontinuance, of the intercourse with the mother country, the colonists were doomed. The tragic fact that communication with Greenland ceased was due partly to misfortunes of a political nature which befell Norway during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and partly to the fact that the Black Death had decimated her population.

The memory of the lost colonies across the sea continued, however, to live in Norway. Several of the kings of the now united realms of Norway and Denmark were interested in reviving the communications with Greenland; and Fredrik II and Christian IV both sent expeditions to look for the lost colonies. In dealing with foreign countries, the kings took care to affirm Norway's old sovereignty over Greenland.

THE GREAT turning point in the history of Greenland was due to the Norwegian, Hans Egede. Egede was born in the northern part of Norway in 1686. He became a clergyman and conceived the idea of going to Greenland as a missionary. For thirteen years he tried to get the authorities to support a mission to Greenland. In his application to the King he stated that Greenland "from the beginning has been settled from Norway, and since has always been a dependency of the Crown of Norway." However, he met with no response. It was due to a private commercial company in Bergen, which Egede himself had organized, financed by merchants of the city, that his plan at last materialized. As the expedition was leaving Bergen, in 1721, there came a message from Copenhagen that the King had appointed Egede a missionary in the service of His Majesty. Two years afterwards Egede's company obtained from the King the privilege of trade and hunting in Greenland. It is said in the charter that merchants from Bergen "have formed a company with the purpose of establishing a colony in *the land of Greenland, belonging to this Our Kingdom of Norway*, to which vessels have not been sent for a considerable time, and with which communication has almost entirely ceased, in order that the commerce, which has formerly been carried on between the subjects of Our Kingdom of Norway and the inhabitants of Our aforesaid land of Greenland, may prosper and flourish as before."

Hans Egede succeeded in finding his way to the sites of the old settlements. But the Norwegian population no longer existed, the only inhabitants being Eskimos. Egede lived in Greenland for fifteen years, and showed great and many-sided activity as a missionary, trader, explorer, and colonizer. For the second time in history, Greenland had been discovered and settled by Norwegians. And for the second time it was proved that Greenland was a country where white men could live and—provided that communication was kept up with the outer world—prosper.

After the death of Egede his work was carried on by a number of other Norwegians among whom were his two sons. One of the new colonists was Anders Olsen from Senjen, Norway. He became the first genuine farmer and landowner in Greenland in modern times. He settled at Igaliko, the old Gardar, where his descendants still live as farmers. By this time the Danes, too, were becoming active in Greenland.

The fishing and hunting expeditions from Norwegian cities, especially Bergen, which during the seventeenth century had been sent out

to the Arctic Ocean and the coasts of Greenland, were continued all through the eighteenth century. In 1764, there were in Bergen two Greenland companies which employed in all ten ships. The fishing and hunting in Greenland and off the coasts was carried on regularly and had gradually become a factor in the economic life of Norway.

From 1730 the trade with Greenland had been carried on by chartered private concerns for the account of the State, and the headquarters had been moved to Copenhagen. In 1774 the trade was taken over entirely by the State as a monopoly.

It is important as a matter of historic truth to emphasize that Greenland continued to be placed under the common King in his capacity of King of Norway, and in that capacity alone. The handling of Greenland matters in the Norwegian-Danish Central Administration clearly shows that Greenland up to 1814 was considered a Norwegian dependency. Greenland affairs were—together with the affairs of other Norwegian tributary countries, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Finnmark—regularly conducted by the Norwegian Offices of the Central Administration. When it has sometimes been stated that Greenland became Danish in 1721, it is, of course, a misunderstanding which can only be explained by the fact that Norway and Denmark at that time were united, the King of Norway being also King of Denmark.

THIS WAS the situation when, in the year 1814, the events occurred which were to be of such fateful consequence to Norway. Frederik VI, King of Norway and Denmark, by the Treaty of Kiel in 1814, ceded to the King of Sweden the Kingdom of Norway. But as the Danish negotiator had given the Swedish negotiator the erroneous information that Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland did not belong to Norway, the treaty expressly provided that these dependencies were not to be included with Norway in the cession. In other words, Denmark retained these old Norwegian dependencies. The Swedish Foreign Minister, Count Engeström, in the following words informed the Swedish negotiator that he had been misinformed: "It is a mistake if you, Baron, have been assured that Greenland and Iceland have not been dependencies of the Kingdom of Norway. These islands as well as the Orkneys have received their inhabitants from Norway, and both Iceland and Greenland have never belonged to any other country."

The Norwegian nation did not recognize and never has recognized this ceding of an entire kingdom to a foreign State. On May 17, 1814, the Norwegian nation adopted its own Constitution, declared itself free and independent, and the union voluntarily entered into with Sweden a few months later was a union between two independent nations.

Space does not allow me to go into details with regard to the lengthy negotiations between Norway and Denmark in the years after 1814, involving the old Norwegian dependencies. Nor is it material to do so in connection with the present article, because, whatever Denmark retained by the Peace of Kiel, it could obviously not exceed what actually belonged to Norway at the time, viz., the old Norwegian colonies in *West Greenland*. The question which is now of paramount interest is the sovereignty of a certain part of the coast of *East Greenland*, which is No Man's Land and which until recently has not belonged to anybody.

Before proceeding further, however, two points should be emphasized in fairness to Denmark. First, it must be admitted that as a result of pressure brought to bear by Denmark and the Great Powers upon Norway, in the years following the Treaty of Kiel, when she was weak and isolated, Norway did not uphold her rights to her old dependencies as she might have done. She even made commitments which are now used against her.

Secondly, it should be fully realized that Denmark has been doing excellent work in administering West Greenland, caring for the Eskimos, exploring the country, and to some extent developing its economic resources.

The old Norwegian colonies in Greenland which in 1814 passed into Danish hands comprised the west coast from 60 to 73 degrees north latitude. Since then Denmark has twice extended her dominion in Greenland, i.e. in 1894 when she established a trading and mission station at Angmagsalik on the east coast (65° 3' N) and in 1905 when she extended her colonial sphere on the west coast right up to 74° 30' N. The remainder of this vast continent of Greenland, i.e. the whole inland region, the north coast, and the entire east coast with the exception of Angmagsalik, has never until quite recently been taken into effective possession by any government and has been considered No Man's Land. During the World War and the years following, however, Denmark endeavored to extend her sovereignty to this entire unsettled territory, and sought and received the recognition thereof from several governments. This move would seem to indicate clearly that also Denmark recognized that the part of Greenland kept by her in 1914 could not possibly exceed what had at that time belonged to Norway, i.e. the old colonies on the west coast. There would evidently have been no need of asking, in 1916 and subsequent years, the United States and other governments to recognize the extension of Danish sovereignty to the whole of Greenland if the latter had become hers already a hundred years earlier, by virtue of the Treaty of Kiel.

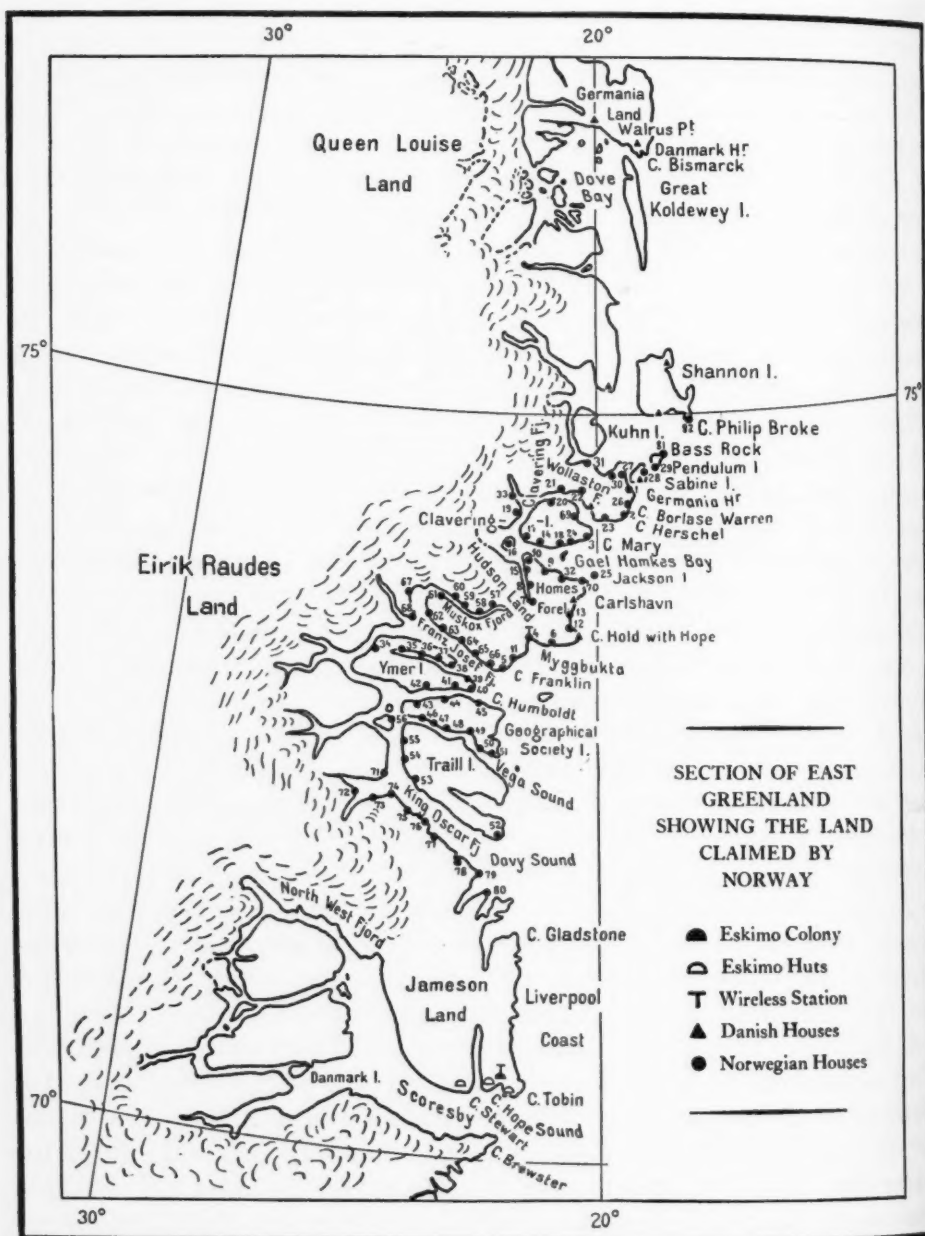
The action on the part of Denmark in attempting to extend her sovereignty to the vast territory which had until then been universally regarded as No Man's Land, including the coast line where Norwegian interests were predominant, naturally met with strong opposition in Norway as soon as it was clearly realized what the Danish policies involved.

As already stated, Norwegians from olden times have been hunting and fishing on a considerable scale on and outside the coast of East Greenland. Their catch has been principally seal, walrus, polar bears, muskoxen, foxes, and other fur-bearing animals. Since 1908 more and more of these hunting expeditions have wintered on East Greenland, particularly on the coast line between 71° and 75° N. There are today more than eighty Norwegian cabins on this stretch of coast (see map). These expeditions have for a considerable number of Norwegians come to be the means of gaining a hard but more or less assured living. It is important to note that, inasmuch as there are no Eskimos living on this part of the coast, the interests and welfare of the natives are in no way jeopardized. For the purpose of this article I shall omit any further mention of the rich cod fisheries outside the west coast of Greenland which have recently been initiated and carried on by Norwegians.

Important contributions to science and geography have also been made by Norwegians in Greenland since the days of Eirik Raude and Hans Egede. The first man to cross Greenland's inland icecap was Fridtjof Nansen with five companions in 1888. And in 1892 the Norwegian, Eivind Astrup, together with Peary crossed the inland ice farther north. In later years the Norwegian scientists Hoel, Orvin, and others, have done important scientific work on Greenland's east coast.

Norwegians were the first to build a radio station and to send out regular weather forecasts from East Greenland. The station was constructed in Myggbukta in 1922, and is said to render important service to science besides being useful for practical purposes.

Considering Norwegian contributions and Norwegian interests in East Greenland of centuries-old standing, it is only natural that the above mentioned endeavors on the part of Denmark in 1921 to extend her sovereignty to the whole of Greenland, including a No Man's Land where Norwegian interests were predominant, created a painful impression in Norway. However, through friendly negotiations the two countries succeeded in arriving at an agreement, the East Greenland Convention of 1924. This Convention endeavored to solve, for a period of twenty years, certain questions of a practical nature relating to hunting and fishing rights in East Greenland. Both the Norwegian and the Danish Governments, however, expressly maintained their



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fundamentally different views with regard to the issues which were not dealt with by the Convention. Among these the question of sovereignty was preeminent. This clearly appears from the identical notes which on July 9, 1924, were exchanged between the two governments in connection with the Convention of that date, and which contain the following pronouncement: "The Norwegian (Danish) Government, having signed on this date an agreement, regarding East Greenland, with a view to preventing possible disputes and to strengthening the friendly relations between Norway and Denmark, nevertheless declares that it maintains its point of view in regard to questions affecting Greenland which are not dealt with by the present agreement, and that its rights are in no way prejudiced, renounced, or forfeited thereby."

It will be seen that the Norwegian contention that East Greenland, with the exception of Angmagsalik, was a No Man's Land was in no way prejudiced by the Convention of 1924.

Unfortunately, the years that followed proved that the idea of keeping the question of sovereignty open, each country reserving its own view and acting thereon, did not work out well in practice. When Denmark last spring sent out a large expedition of seventy men, scientists and hunters, with a three-year program, to the very districts where Norwegian interests were predominant, a crisis arose. Negotiations failed to bring a solution. Denmark found that she could not accede to the Norwegian demand that she abstain from any act of sovereignty in the disputed area during the period of the East Greenland Convention.

It became apparent that the matter would have to be solved by international arbitration. As Denmark claimed sovereignty over the coastline in question, while Norway had so far only maintained that it was a No Man's Land, it became necessary for the Norwegian government to occupy formally the coastline between $71^{\circ} 30'$ and $75^{\circ} 40' N$. Only by so doing could the issue be presented clearly to the Permanent Court of International Justice as an issue between Norwegian or Danish sovereignty. By Order in Council of July 10, 1931, the territory in question was officially annexed by Norway, and at the same time two Norwegians, Hallvard Devold and Herman Andresen, who had shortly before unofficially claimed this coast for Norway and named it Eirik Raude's Land, were given police powers. Foreign Minister Braadland of Norway expressly declared that the annexation should be considered a technical one, undertaken in order to create a proper basis for the International Court to act on.

The Norwegian people feel very deeply on the subject of Greenland. I shall have failed dismally if I have not been able in this article to



A NORWEGIAN CABIN IN EAST GREENLAND



IN THE MUSKOX COUNTRY BY THE TYROL FJORD

show that Norway's history has been intimately bound up with that of the great island continent beyond the sea, in good days and bad. There runs a line through a thousand years from Eirik Raude to the *landnáms* men and hunters of the present day. Greenland has become the symbol of something that is deeply anchored in our national consciousness, uniting in one issue our ancient history and our present-day economic necessities. Norwegians feel that, untoward circumstances having given their country a rather rough deal in this matter, the comparatively short coastline which is today Eirik Raude's Land, Norway's last stand in her old dependencies, is the minimum of what would seem should be hers by historic justice. They rejoice that the matter will now be definitely settled in an amicable way on the basis of law and justice, and they will do everything within their power to prevent this question from interfering with the traditional friendly relations between the two nations.

NOTE.—Inasmuch as I have been informed that the present issue of THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW will contain an article setting forth the Danish contribution and point of view with regard to Greenland, the above is, as the title indicates, an attempt to give a short outline of Norway's relations with Greenland. It does not pretend anything beyond that.

W. M.



ONE OF THE OLDER CABINS



ARRIVAL AT THE *Fäbod* BUILDINGS

Summer Pasturing in Dalarna

By GURLI HERTZMAN-ERICSON

SUMMER pasturing in the uplands has become a tradition in Sweden; it has perhaps blossomed forth in its fullest glory in Dalarna, where the temperament of the people and the climate and topography of the country have combined to make of summer pasturing (*fäbodsliv*) something significant in the life of the people. For a long time the farmers in Dalarna have utilized not only their regular farm lands in their rotation of crops and cattle, but have also made use of meadow and woodland pastures many miles from the farm itself. It was in order to preserve and make use of this grazing land that the practice of summer pasturing began. Along with the practical aspect, this custom has its idealistic side, which should not be overlooked. Life in these upland farm areas provided that diversity in daily life which human beings need; and the love of nature, which it may not be denied the peasantry possess, was satisfied in the solitude of the big woods. One may say, therefore, with good reason, that it was in the life of the summer pastures that folk-lore had its richest beginnings, and thus posterity was bequeathed the store of music, of old songs and poetry, which reveals truly the currents of feeling that run deep in the soul.



INTRODUCING THE COWS TO THEIR SUMMER HOME

Formerly, when mountain pasturing was in its prime, it was customary for each village to go in a body up to the summer buildings. At the close of a church service in the spring the parish constable would gather the people together outside the church to determine the date for the departure. This date was then announced at a general rate-payers' meeting, and those who neglected to appear were fined. It was a happy train that in the early morning hour made its way up to the pasture grounds. The men came out with the large leather pack-horse sacks, and the women busied themselves with the children and the packing. So they set out, with the bell-cow in the lead. The home journey had its attraction as well. When the leaves began to turn yellow and the mountains lay violet in the autumn dusk, no doubt a longing to get back to the village was generally felt. The oats awaited cutting and the potatoes digging. One was reminded of all the necessary fall chores which preceded the long winter rest.

But the herdsmaiden also had her hands full before the departure. Special attention had to be given to the preparation of the cheeses in little fancy wooden dishes which the children in the village expected as a greeting from *buan*, even the older boys, at least the most favored of them, expected a cheese. If the girl was scantily supplied with such "welcome-cheeses," it might be that the boys would put her into a cart and ride her at such lightning pace over hill and mountain that she would be more on her guard the following summer. Around



BRINGING IN THE GOATS TO BE MILKED

TWO OLDER HERDSWOMEN MAKING THE
WHEY CHEESE

their necks the herdsmaidens wore necklaces of cloudberry, the ruddy gold of the mountain pasture lands, and these the little sisters and brothers were wont to inherit when they went, with father and mother, to meet the folk from the mountain.

Some of the herds-

women were young, and others old; in fact, sometimes it might be mother herself who went to the mountain, taking the youngest children with her. When she found herself, then, on a Sunday evening on the top of the mountain, where the air was high and clear, and quiet settled over the surrounding miles of woodland, the old herdsman was devoutly stirred. And so resulted many of the solemn rustic psalms and stories which have been written down by those who take pride in preserving the old memories.

Formerly, when one never could feel safe from the wolf and the bear, it was customary for the maid to herd the cattle. At noontime she would go to a grassy mound in the woods and build a fire of



CARRYING HAY TO THE COWS

branches and moss to ward off the mosquitoes. Then she gathered the cattle about her and ate her lunch. If the time passed heavily she brought out her birch-bark horn, or *lur*, and summoned fellow-herders. With the aid of the *lur*, the herds-
 women could talk with each other across woods and



THE INTERIOR OF THE HUT ON A HOLIDAY EVENING

valleys. While they sat together knitting socks or crocheting, their conversation often drifted to old fairy tales which have been passed down through generations by word of mouth. These tales for the most part touched "Råndan," the wood nymph, and "fosskallen" or "necken," the Neck, which held forth in the small mill-streams in the woods. Råndan was a grand lady bedecked with silver slippers and trinkets of gold. At times one might meet her with her herd of black cows with gilded horns. It was she who knocked on the door of the charcoal-burner's cottage when the kiln started to burn, and in the fall and winter she usually lived in the abandoned pasturing huts.

In our day the mountain pasturing life does not flourish as it did in times gone by, and many of the summer huts have been abandoned. But the peasantry hold fast to their old customs, and the feed in the woodlands still has its economic value for the small farmer. The mothers have passed on to their daughters their love for the mountain pasturing with its simple and sound life; and the cleanliness and orderliness which marks a mountain herdsmaid are a guarantee that sometime she will become an apt housewife. At five in the morning she must be up, and only after she has given the cows their hay, milked them, let them out, and separated the milk may she take a breathing spell. From the separated milk she prepares "vitost" (cottage cheese), which at first is quite insipid, and therefore is ordinarily stored and seasoned for later use. From the remains, whey-cheese is made, and butter is churned from the cream—for which process the maid always dons a clean kerchief and a clean apron.

The oldest type of mountain dairy huts has a roof composed of a framework of timber weighted down with stones. There is seldom an entrance hall—one comes directly into the cottage, which usually has two windows and is dominated by the large, open fireplace, where a fire burns most of the day. A table, a bench, and some chairs, together with the indispensable built-in bed, complete the simple furnishings. The bed is always neatly and smartly made up, covered with woven spreads in the different patterns characteristic of the various parishes. The sheets with wide crocheted laces are a revelation of the peasant's love for and accomplishment in beautiful things for the home. Hay-mows and small barns are attached to all the cottages. Some of these buildings are very old, dating back even to the seventeenth century, and they have acquired with age a silver-gray hue, which is peculiarly lovely against the green of the surrounding woodland.

Saturday evening the mountain dairy takes on a holiday tone. Work stops earlier than usual, and the maids go out into the woods and gather birch branches with which they decorate the large fireplace and the cottage. Pails and tumblers are filled with flowers, and colorful rag rugs cover the newly scrubbed floor. At sunset time one may see the maids, in their undergarments, washing up outside the cottage, and afterwards they are ready to receive friends and relatives from the village. The holiday spirit is in the air, and the only sound that breaks the stillness is the jangle of the cowbells or a blast from a birch bark horn.

The most beautiful time during the stay in the mountain pastures is the middle of July, when all the meadows stand full of clover, daisies, and bluebells, which rival the hillsides in coloring. Then the harvesters

come up from the village, and the floral show falls beneath the scythe. The days tending the cattle in the mountains may strike an outsider as being long and monotonous; but they are filled with a deep meaning and with the full sense of well being which nature bestows. The quiet and peace in nature unfold for us humans some of life's largest values. The loveliest memory picture one carries away from mountain pasturing is the evening, when nature prepares itself for the night's rest, when the trees stand silhouetted against the sky, and the air is filled with the jangle of the bells of the home-coming cows. The streams grow bluer as the twilight deepens; hardly a leaf stirs on the trees, but the slate gray of the water appears all the more intensive against the dark depths of the pine woods. The bells are heard, sometimes loudly near at hand, then at a distance, and Fröding's words come to mind:

"The bell tinkling vibrates—rises and falls,
The southing is stilled and rests in peace
The forest stands sleepy, night-heavy, and silent.
Only the note of the herdsman goes calling
On through the neighboring moor and fen."



GRAZING IN THE MOUNTAIN PASTURE

The Blunder Sonata

By HJALMAR SÖDERBERG

Translated from the Swedish by CHARLES WHARTON STORK

AT A PARTY given by a Danish family here in Copenhagen recently I heard three stories which might be called three variations on the same theme. I shall try to reproduce them as well as I can.

A sonata has commonly three parts, though to be sure they do not usually develop the same theme. However, it pleases me to call the whole thing "The Blunder Sonata." There is nothing else musical about it—no one will object that I have plagiarized from Beethoven. A worse fault is that the title does not properly cover the contents, because it is not a question of blunders in general, but of a very special kind of blunder.

Our host was a well-to-do (as I presume) and cultivated dealer in antiques. Among the guests were his father-in-law, a cheerful and venerable old clergyman; a gray-bearded but not so very old Swedish painter; a young Norwegian instructor in philosophy from the University of Oslo, who specialized in the psychology of the subconscious mind; and a bank clerk with a sharp, smooth-shaven face. The other guests, myself included, may be considered as supernumeraries.

The affair was begun when the Norwegian instructor showed us a letter he had received that day from one of his colleagues in Oslo, an historian. The remarkable thing about it was the date—November 17, 1425. The year was very clearly written. There could be no question of whether the writer had made a nine that looked like a four. And the letter contained nothing to indicate any joke or mystification.

"The thing is simply this," observed the Norwegian philosopher: "My old

friend for some reason or other had the year 1425 in his mind when he dated his letter. I don't recall what happened in the year 1425, or if anything happened then; but that my colleague knows, being an historian. He had evidently that date in his mind subconsciously, so he wrote it, while all the time he was morally certain that he wrote 1925. It isn't such an uncommon case, and I should like to hear if anyone present can give an illustration from personal experience."

(Here, then, we have the theme; now come the variations.)

"M-yes, possibly I can," said the gray-bearded Swedish painter. "Once, thirty years or so ago, I was desperately in love with a girl. I was so in love with her I could actually have married her, though naturally I hadn't the wherewithal. I shouldn't of course have minded being let out a bit easier.

"Seeing I'm in a foreign country, I must first explain that in Stockholm there is a suburb called Östermalm, a deucedly middle-class suburb with many straight and middle-class streets, one of which is called Commodore Street. It is so middle-class that to myself I always called it the typical Östermalm street. I was a peasant lad from Småland, and Östermalm didn't agree with me, but just at the time I happened to have rented a room on Commodore Street; it had a northeast exposure and would serve as an atelier for a poor young painter devil.

"One evening I had arranged a rendezvous with a girl on Commodore Street at a corner not far from my house. I had of course certain expectations—begging your pardon, Herr Pastor. . . .

"But she didn't come. Yet she had

promised so definitely. I went up and down, up and down for a good two hours. Walked and wept and swore—your pardon again, pastor! It was a cold, windy evening in November, and never an overcoat did I have. I'd put it up the spout to get the money for a flask of wine, some delicatessen, grapes, and a French pear for the girl. But she never came, the little imp of Satan—excuse me, pastor!

"I'd maybe had a bit of cold before, and the next day I was down with fever. Pneumonia. Was taken to the hospital. Nearly kicked the bucket. And when I got out of the hospital I saw in a paper that the girl was engaged. To a dry-goods clerk I knew slightly.

"Six years later we met at a party. I avoided her. But of a sudden she stood beside me in a window embrasure and whispered: 'Why didn't you come?'

"'Why didn't I come? What do you mean? I walked the pavement of Commodore Street crying and swearing for two hours! And got chilled and was taken with pneumonia!'

"'On Commodore Street? But you wrote and asked me to meet you on Östermalm Street! There I walked and shivered, maybe not for all of two hours.'

"The fact is, you see, there's another straight and stupid and middle-class street in Östermalm that is called Östermalm Street. In my thoughts I used to call Commodore Street 'the typical Östermalm street,' so I had written it when I meant Commodore Street! Strange to think, if I hadn't done that my life would have been quite different. Better or worse—that no one can tell. But different."

The student of the subconscious had taken out a notebook and hastily written several lines.

"Yes, my dear friends," said the old clergyman, "it is truly remarkable how the most apparently insignificant circumstances can affect our lives and our destinies. Nearly twenty years ago I myself

had a misadventure of a very similar sort, that might easily have cost me my surplice and collar. But I hardly know whether I can tell it. Ah, well, I'm among good friends and people of understanding and forbearance.

"I'm getting on toward eighty. But at that time I was only a bit over sixty, and my grandchildren—Sophus and Juliana, who sit over there in the corner grinning at me—were then only five and six and had never yet been to Tivoli.*

"It was a lovely Sunday in August of the year nineteen—let me think—yes, nineteen-eight. Yes, it was the same year as that unhappy affair of Alberti.

"I was standing in the pulpit of my little church, preaching as well as I knew how. There were fortunately not many people in the church—unfortunately, I suppose I should say, perhaps. But it was better for me as it was—that time. My text was the words of Jesus on the cross to the repentant thief: 'Verily, verily I say unto thee, this night thou shalt be with me in paradise.'

"We do not know the name of the repentant thief. I remember I had recently read a novel by a French author, in which the repentant thief was given the name of Gestas. That must have come from a confusion. In several of the apocryphal gospels the repentant thief is called Demas and the unrepentant Gestas. But as to what their names really were, the true gospels which are in the Bible have nothing to say.

"Well, that doesn't come in here anyhow.

"My daughter and her husband, our worthy hosts this evening, and their children, Sophus and Juliana, were that summer living in the country up at Ringsted; but on this particular Sunday—it was the end of August—I was expecting them in Copenhagen, and in the evening we were to go to Tivoli with Sophus, who was six, and Juliana, who was just five. The dear

*A well known amusement park in Copenhagen.

little rascals had never been to Tivoli before. I recalled my own first evening at Tivoli as a child as an unforgettable experience, and I was rejoicing in anticipation at the joy of my small grandchildren. And these profane, though assuredly quite innocent thoughts—I must with shame admit—were in my head as I stood in the pulpit reading the words of the gospel. So it came about that as I was closing my sermon with the words of our Lord on the cross to the repentant thief, I said: 'Verily, verily, I say unto thee, this day thou shalt be with me in Tivoli!'

"I had hardly said it before I *knew* I had said it. I may assert without the slightest exaggeration that that was the most horrible moment in all my life. I didn't dare to look out at the congregation. I hid my face in my hands, while I stammered and whispered the benediction.

"I scarcely know how I got home. I, an old man—for I wasn't so young even then—went through alleys and back ways so as not to meet anyone and to have time to collect my thoughts. I had never before felt so lost and miserable. When I got home, I sat right down at my desk and wrote to the Minister of Instruction. I confessed what I had said in my sermon—it was necessary to anticipate possible accusers among my congregation—and explained it as well as I could. And I ended by declaring myself ready, if so desired, to ask for my dismissal with pension.

"Three months later—the Ministry of Instruction does not answer letters with undue haste—I received a reply. The Minister, who was one of my old schoolmates, did me the honor of answering me in a personal letter. He wrote that as none of the small congregation seemed to have noticed my lapse, still less to have taken offense at it, there was no occasion to take any action in the matter. I happen to have the letter with me. Be

so good as to look at it. It is the only letter I have ever had from a minister."

("Grandpa has *happened* to have that letter with him for as long as I can remember," whispered Sophus to Juliana.)

"As we all know," continued the old clergyman, "the Christian community and the Church herself believed up to a couple of centuries ago not only in *one* devil, but in innumerable evil spirits which interfered in all the circumstances of life, great and small. Nor can it be denied that such a belief has strong support in the Holy Scriptures; and the Church has never abandoned the doctrine, it has merely passed out of public consciousness, as though of itself, in recent times. But I for my part have seen and heard and experienced too much to repudiate the doctrine. It has often happened, as it did in the days of Paul, that a man with the gift of tongues, when the 'spirit' came upon him, has ejaculated the most horrible blasphemies, cursing our Lord Jesus Christ—and afterwards has not had the slightest suspicion of what he has said. Must not that 'spirit' have been an evil spirit? And what am I to think of my own case? Must it not have been a little irritating devil—a little devil of mischief—who impelled me to say something I neither thought nor intended, something which I never dreamed I could say in a pulpit?"

"Well, Herr Pastor," said the Norwegian instructor, "I really don't know what to say about it. The evil spirits which in the old days were supposed to cause disease have in the science of modern medicine taken on a realistic form in the shape of bacteria. But in the science of psychology we have not as yet found anything to correspond. However, who knows? Perhaps it may come."

"Your health, doctor!" said the Swedish painter. "And yours, Herr Pastor! The health of the little irritating devil! Here's to the tricky little beggar!"

I fancied I had seen by the face of

the smooth-shaven bank clerk that he, too, had a contribution to make, a variation of the theme. Quite right.

"Unfortunately," he began with a thin but penetrating voice, "unfortunately I am no artist, like our honored guest from Sweden, no trained psychologist, like our Norwegian brother, still less a pulpit orator like our venerable friend here. I am a mere bank clerk. But on one occasion not many years ago I, too, experienced—though only as a witness and accessory—a mistake of the same special sort as we have been talking about. A very serious mistake it was, furthermore, not least so in its financial aspect.

"But, as already noted, I was not the one who committed the mistake—and therefore I don't know just at what end to begin. Our Swedish and Norwegian guests have possibly never heard of the author Marius Krebs."

"On the contrary," said the Swedish painter, "I have even read one of his books. But it was at least thirty years ago."

"Ah! Indeed? Well, to be sure he was quite a good writer in his day. Only he happened to live twenty or thirty years too long. He had a couple of plays presented at the Royal Theater at the beginning of the 'eighties. And he wrote three or four books which were read and discussed and even bought. Afterwards he wrote other books which were neither read nor bought, and consequently were not discussed. So at last he grew old and died in poverty and want some ten years ago as completely forgotten as if he had never lived.

"But about a week before he died he received a letter from the bank in which I have a comparatively humble position. In the letter was a draft for three thousand and seven hundred and thirty crowns and a brief communication in which the bank informed him that according to a cabled order from such and such a bank in New York they were instructed

to pay this sum to the author Marius Krebs, 24 Hope Avenue.

"What did he think when he got this letter? Of that I can form no conception. Did he have a son or daughter in America? Or a grandson or a granddaughter? The possibility may have occurred to him that one of these had had the kind thought of sending him a draft of a thousand dollars. Or—could it be supposed?—some American publisher had sent him this staggering sum as a voluntary royalty for the translation rights of one of his books, on which the publisher had made a fortune. . . . Yes, Lord knows what he may have thought. I can picture him as he rubbed his bald head and pulled at his thin white beard. However it was, he put on his Sunday suit, took an automobile, which he hadn't the money to pay for, and drove to the bank.

"As it happened, it was I who was at the desk in the bank when he came to get his money. I took the draft and looked it over front and back. It was quite in order. As for Marius Krebs, I had known him by sight—as an old Copenhagen 'original'—for many years, so that there was no need of identification. I counted out the money. Marius Krebs needed but to gather in the notes, stuff them in his pocketbook, if he had one, and be off.

"But that was not what he did. Instead he remarked, 'Excuse me, please. Excuse an old man's curiosity. But where does this money come from?'

"I had just that day resumed work after several weeks' holiday, which I had spent in Norway. I therefore knew nothing about the matter and had not seen the cablegram from New York.

" 'I really can't say,' I answered. 'But it must be in the letter from the bank which you got along with the draft.'

" 'Yes,' he responded, 'it says, "according to a cabled order" from a bank in New York I've never heard the name of. But I should be glad to know who it is

that's sending the money. Would it be in the telegram?"

"He showed me the communication from the bank. It was one of our usual printed forms with the name and amount filled in. I recognized in the written words the handwriting of Miss Iversen.

"'Miss Iversen,' I said, 'will you be so good as to show us that telegram from New York referring to the payment of a thousand dollars to Mr. Marius Krebs? Mr. Krebs would like to see it.'

"Miss Iversen stared at me with eyes which were wide with fright.

"'To—to Mr. Marius Krebs?'

"'Exactly.'

"She flushed all over her face as she fumbled with shaking hands among the papers in the file where the cablegram ought to be.

"'I can't find it,' she whispered.

"Then suddenly she burst out crying and rushed away.

"As it turned out afterwards, she ran away and hid—ah, well—in—ah—the only place where a girl in a bank *can* hide for a moment when she is in a desperate dilemma.

"I then searched in the file where the cablegram belonged. Sure enough, it wasn't there. Instead I found a cablegram from a bank in New York with an order to pay one thousand dollars to Herr Marius Kristensen, a well known writer for the films.

"I now felt in my turn an intense desire to run away and hide. For my part I had really nothing to reproach myself with, but I was fearfully ashamed anyhow. For the sake of the bank. One always feels more or less solidarity with an institution where one has worked for many years. And a mistake of the sort which was evidently in question here simply *can not* occur in a bank.

"How in the world was I to explain the thing to Mr. Marius Krebs? I asked him to sit down while we looked for the telegram. It would soon come to hand, I lied.

"Marius Krebs toddled over to a bench and sat down. His trustfully childlike gaze was fixed, a little uncomprehendingly perhaps, on the cubistic frescoes of the hall. Our bank has always prided itself on keeping abreast of the times.

"I sent a young lady to see what had become of Miss Iversen. Finally she came, pale and tear-stained. I showed her the notice from the bank which she had filled out—with the name of Marius Krebs—and the cablegram from New York in which stood that of Marius Kristensen. She explained the matter as well as she could. By a ridiculous coincidence she had just happened to be reading one of the earlier books of Marius Krebs, and it had taken a tremendous hold on her. Thus without an idea of what she did she had written Krebs instead of Kristensen.

"Mr. Marius Krebs came toddling over to the desk.

"'Excuse me, he said, 'but I have an automobile waiting outside. It must have been waiting half an hour by now. It's a bit expensive, and I have no money except what I am to get for the draft. What about the telegram? Have you found it?'

"'Yes, in a way we have, Mr. Krebs,' I answered. 'But—but the fact is that one of our young ladies has been guilty of a most unfortunate and regrettable mistake.'

"I showed him the cablegram and repeated Miss Iversen's explanation. As to the automobile I begged his permission for one of our younger employees, who could be spared from the building, to go with him to the automobile and pay the chauffeur.

"I had naturally feared the old man would have a terrific shock. On the contrary, however, he took the affair quite humorously.

"'I couldn't help thinking there was something wrong,' he said. 'It has always been so with me about money. But may I venture to ask which of my books it

was the young lady happened to be reading? Was it perhaps *Margaret Hill*?

"Yes, Mr. Krebs, that was it," sobbed Miss Iversen.

"The old author brightened up.

"Was it really?" he said, "was it really?"

"Next day Miss Iversen received *Margaret Hill* with an inscription from the author and a little bouquet of bluebells and oxeye daisies.

"About a week later I saw in the newspaper a brief announcement telling of the death of Marius Krebs. We must all die, and I do not believe that our little episode

contributed in any way to his decease. But Miss Iversen thought that it did. She put on mourning for a full month, and for many years she went to his grave on the anniversary of his death with a little bouquet of bluebells and oxeye daisies."

There was a short pause.

"Yes," said the Swedish painter, "such things do happen sometimes. Mostly in small matters of course—but what is small, and what is great? Who knows, when the Lord created this world of ours, whether He didn't really intend something quite different?"

A Girl's Song

By KARL ALFRED MELIN

Translated from the Swedish by CHARLES WHARTON STORK

*AMID the heather
In summer weather
'Tis sweet to rest on the mountain top,
And dearly, dearly I love to climb there,
Forgetting time there
And leaning backward and gazing up.*

*Amid the heather
In summer weather
I hear the call of the cuckoo float
Across the lake, as daylong I linger,
Nor stir a finger,
But listen spellbound to every note.*

*Amid the heather
In summer weather
I look afar from my throne on high
All by my lonely, I wait the coming
Of eve's last gloaming,
And weep and weep there—and know not why.*

CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶ In spite of optimistic prophecies, the unemployment situation is not improved, and it is now generally recognized by those conversant with the trend of affairs that we cannot count on a return to normal this fall. According to the last monthly survey of the American Federation of Labor, 5,200,000 persons were out of work in July, and it was feared that next winter might see the number of the jobless reach the appalling figure of 7,000,000. In a speech at the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in New Bedford, the national president, William Green, predicted that unless something radical were done to better the situation there might be a rebellion of the great army of the unemployed which would end in upsetting our present economic system. He urged that President Hoover should call a large conference of industrialists, labor leaders, and economists to grapple with the whole problem. Not to do so, he said, would be equal to an admission of failure. ¶ To relieve immediate suffering, the American Federation of Labor recommends the shortening of the working week even to three days if necessary, public assurance of permanence in their jobs for those at work, the creation of employment through public and private agencies, and the massing of adequate relief funds. President Hoover is known to favor all these measures provided the funds for relief be raised from private and local sources. At the same time plans for various public buildings have been speeded up so that contracts amounting to \$3,000,000 will be signed by fall, thus providing employment for many thousands of men. According to the report of William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, the

new Federal job-finding system and the agencies cooperating with it have placed 638,689 persons during the four months from April 1 to July 31. ¶ During the fiscal year ending July 1 immigration totaled 97,139 persons. It is the first year since the Civil War that it has sunk below the 100,000 mark, while to find a permanent level equally low we shall have to go back to the period before the Mexican War. In the years immediately preceding the World War immigration not infrequently exceeded a million in one year. The reduction is due chiefly to the stricter immigration laws, but also in part to the rumor of hard times in this country which have circulated in Europe. ¶ Owing to the curtailing of immigration and the falling birth rate, there has been a shifting in the proportion of white and colored races in the United States. Whereas in 1920 the white population constituted 89 per cent of the total, in 1930 it had been reduced to 88.7 per cent, according to the report of the Census Bureau. During the decade from 1910 to 1920 the increase in the white population was 16 per cent, but in the decade from 1920 to 1930 the increase was only 15.7 while the increase in the population as a whole was 16.1. Contrary to what one would expect, the Negro group increased in this decade by only 13.6 per cent. The increase in the proportion of colored races is due to the presence of larger numbers of Mexicans and Asiatics, principally the former. There are now 1,422,533 Mexicans in the country, while the largest colored group, that of the Negroes, totals 11,890,498. ¶ The Wick-ersham Law Enforcement Commission has turned its attention to an examination of the Federal prisons. The feature of the report that has most forcibly roused the nation out of its apathy is that dealing with the punishment meted out to

juvenile offenders. This part of the investigation has been conducted by Dr. Miriam Van Waters of Los Angeles, a specialist in problems of juvenile delinquency. She found that there were in Federal prisons 2,243 prisoners under eighteen. Of these 990 were imprisoned for violations of the prohibition laws and 492 for violations of the immigration laws, that is, for trying to enter or helping others to enter the country illegally. It may easily be surmised that in such offenses the children are chiefly tools of their elders; there is nothing to indicate a state of youthful depravity. Yet the children are dealt with exactly as are hardened criminals, even to solitary confinement in dark cells. The Wickersham report recommends that, inasmuch as the Federal government has no machinery for dealing properly with youthful delinquents, such cases should whenever possible be turned over to the juvenile courts or welfare organizations of the several States. ¶ Investigating the administration of justice, the Wickersham Commission has taken up again the much discussed case of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings who were convicted of murder in the bombing of the preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1916. As is well known, a great deal of pressure has been brought to bear on this case. There was even a special Mediation Commission created by President Wilson, which reported that the men had not had a fair trial. New evidence has been brought in the case; the chief witnesses have been proved to be perjured; the trial judge has declared that the men are unquestionably innocent; the prosecuting attorney who handled the case has urged that they be pardoned, and nine of the ten surviving jurymen have also appealed for their release. In spite of all this, the Supreme Court of California has refused a new trial on the technical grounds that such new trial could not be granted upon matter that did not appear

in the records, although this new matter had to deal with the perjury of witnesses. The Wickersham report says: "Such a state of law is shocking to one's sense of justice." ¶ The Associated Press estimates that the death toll on the last Fourth of July was 354. Most of the fatal accidents were due to drowning and automobile accidents, while fireworks and explosives claimed only eight lives. ¶ The Chicago Opera will next year be under the direction of an American, Herbert Witherspoon, well known as a singer and instructor. He was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company until 1917 when he opened his own studio. Mr. Witherspoon's American background goes so far back that one of his ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence. ¶ A report issued by the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh deals at length with the destructive influence of soot in our cities. It is not only dirty and disagreeable, but soot contains powerful corroding substances such as sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid, which are as destructive to the inside of the human body as to the buildings of a city.



SWEDEN

¶ All Sweden was bowed in grief at the sudden death on July 12 of Dr. Nathan Söderblom, Primate of the Swedish Lutheran State Church, who passed away in Uppsala from a heart attack, and the nation's sorrow woke a sympathetic echo in the entire civilized world. The funeral service was attended by King Gustaf and other members of the Swedish royal family, Crown Princess Astrid of Belgium, Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Märtha of Norway, and Princess Margaretha of Denmark, as well as by the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, the Swedish Academy, the Universities of Uppsala, Lund, and Stockholm, and by many foreign clergymen and scholars. The royal guests arrived

from Stockholm at noon, and went directly to the Söderblom residence where King Gustaf placed a wreath on the casket. The Uppsala University student choral club, "Orphei Drängar," sang in honor of their departed member, after which the procession moved to the Cathedral, where the Rev. Yngve Brilioth, of Lund, officiated. Among the great number of floral pieces were wreaths from Uppsala, Lund, and Stockholm Universities, the Swedish Academy, the Augustana Synod in the United States, the University of Copenhagen, Sweden's bishops, the Cabinet, the Board of Education, the city of Uppsala, and the Seamen's Society of the Swedish Church. Former Governor Hjalmar Hammarskjöld of Uppsala was among the mourners who also included Professor Henrik Schück, Professor Fredrik Böök, and Dr. Anders Österling of the Swedish Academy, of which the Archbishop was a member; Bishop Berggrav and the Rev. Pastor Trædal, representing the Norwegian Church and State, respectively; the Bishop of Middleton, who acted for the Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop Ammundsen of Haderslev, representing the Danish bishops; the Czechoslovakian Minister in Stockholm, V. S. Hurban, who placed a wreath from President Masaryk; Professor Zilka, from Prague; Professor Auber, from Halle; Bishop Ihmels, of Dresden, and Bishop Irbe, of Riga. Among the many expressions of condolence received by Mrs. Söderblom were messages from the United States Cabinet, President von Hindenburg, former Austrian President Seipel, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Metropolit Eulogios, in Paris, church organizations in Saxonia, the University of Leipzig, the Evangelical Church in Bremen, and the Lutheran Consistorium in Lithuania. The interment took place in the Uppsala Cathedral. Memorial services were held simultaneously in many Swedish churches, while leading clerics and scholars at

home and abroad eulogized the departed Archbishop. ¶ Shortly after the funeral a manifesto appeared in the Swedish press, signed by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, Prime Minister Carl Gustaf Ekman, Prince Oscar Bernadotte, Selma Lagerlöf, and many leaders of the Swedish Church inviting the Swedish people to subscribe to a memorial fund with which to carry on the life work of Archbishop Söderblom of uniting the peoples of the world in "peace, practical Christianity, and tolerance." ¶ At the same time the Swedish Academy sustained another great loss in the death of Tor Hedberg, poet, dramatist, and art critic, who expired in Stockholm after a lingering illness. Born in Stockholm in 1862, he was director of the Royal Dramatic Theater in Stockholm, Sweden's national stage, from 1910 to 1922. After resigning from this post he served until his death as head of the Thiel Art Gallery in Stockholm, one of the largest institutions of this kind in Europe. Among his many works for the theater perhaps the most popular is the political drama, *Johan Ulfstierna*, produced in Sweden and abroad, although *Judas*, *Rembrandt's Son*, *Mikael*, *The Drama of a Home*, and *The Detours of Love* were also produced with great success. His production further included several volumes of poems, novels, sketches, and biographies. His monographs on Anders Zorn, Bruno Liljefors, Richard Bergh, and other leading Swedish artists are highly regarded. Among those who attended his funeral in Stockholm was Prince Eugen, brother of King Gustaf, his lifelong friend. ¶ President Hoover's moratorium proposal was described as "a ray of light in a night of trade depression" by Felix Hamrin, Swedish Minister of Finance, and his warm approval was echoed by other leading Swedish economists and by the country's entire press. Writing in the *Svenska Morgonbladet*, of Stockholm, Mr. Hamrin continued: "Every financier and industrial-

ist with whom I have discussed the business situation agrees that a change in the political economy of the United States and in its attitude toward Europe constitutes the first qualification for a recovery. The very fact that America has come to realize this will have a beneficial effect." In the same tenor wrote Dr. Per Jacobsson, renowned Swedish economist of the Kreuger & Toll Company and a former delegate to the League of Nations. "We must greet with satisfaction the President's initiative," he said in the *Stockholms-Tidningen*. "It is now possible to count on a considerable relief for Europe and especially for Germany. I also find it significant that a more definite solution of the debt problem is intimately connected by President Hoover with the question of disarmament." Postmaster General Anders Örne, who is a former Assistant Minister of Finance, stated in the same newspaper that the current depression is at least three-fourths due to political and psychological causes. "For my part," he continued, "I greet President Hoover's message as the first important sign that the mightiest republic in the world is aware of the seriousness of the situation and of the fact that the political warping of world economy cannot be permitted to go on." Equally hopeful were the editorials in the Swedish papers. "With Mr. Hoover's gigantic moratorium plan," said the *Dagens Nyheter*, of the capital, "America has admitted its solidarity with Europe." ¶ Definite steps for Sweden's participation in next year's disarmament conference in Geneva have been taken. A government committee, consisting of members of the Riksdag, has been appointed to cooperate with Swedish army and navy experts in formulating the country's proposals to be placed before the congress. Among the members of the committee, representing the major parties in Swedish politics, are Rear-Admiral Arvid Lindman, former Premier

and the leader of the Right, or conservative party; Per Albin Hansson, who was a Minister of National Defense and is the head of the Social Democrats in Sweden; Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, and Rickard Sandler, both ex-Prime Ministers; Eliel Löfgren, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose political affiliations are with the Liberal party; Professor Karl Gustaf Westman, who used to be a Minister of Culture and Education, and Nils Wohlin, head of the government customs service and a former Minister of Finance. Referring to the Geneva parley, Baron Fredrik Ramel, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in a statement to the Swedish press: "The disarmament conference is of greatest importance to the further development of the peace movement in Europe. In many countries elaborate preliminary work is now being done, and it seems to me absolutely necessary that similar preparations should be made in Sweden." For this reason, the Minister pointed out, the government committee was called. ¶ The two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Swedish East India Company was observed in Gothenburg with an exhibition in the Liseberg Park. Chartered on June 14, 1731, the company laid the foundation of Sweden's present-day shipping and export trade, and has been of great commercial and cultural value.



NORWAY

¶ The Norwegian government has occupied that part of East Greenland lying between Latitude 75 degrees 40 minutes North and Latitude 71 degrees 30 minutes North. On June 29, two weeks before the official occupation, a group of Norwegian youths, headed by Hallvard Devold, economist and Arctic explorer, had hoisted the Norwegian flag at Myggbukta in East Greenland, proclaiming it a possession of Norway under the name Eirik Raude's Land. This private enter-

prise received the spontaneous support of the leading newspapers of Norway, who urged the Government to affix its official stamp to the act. Public opinion ran high throughout the land; mass meetings were held, and petitions signed and sent to the Kolstad Cabinet. Presently, Premier Kolstad and his associates, after a discussion lasting seven hours, decided to advise the King to sign a royal resolution to the effect of official occupation of East Greenland. King Haakon signed the historic document July 10, and the Danish Minister to Norway was informed about the decision. The Devold expedition has been given police authority in the occupied territory; all criminal or civil cases arising in the zone officially occupied by Norway are to be dealt with under the jurisdiction of the court in Tromsø. Denmark has informed Norway that it has reported what it deems as Norway's violation of the Danish-Norwegian agreement of 1924, to the World Court at The Hague. A dispatch from Holland has it that the Danish-Norwegian controversy will be brought up at the World Court in February 1932. Norway's defense rests largely on the fact that Norway at no time has recognized Danish sovereignty over the whole of Greenland. The occupation of the stretch of land between the above-mentioned latitudes was made in accordance with international law and with the acknowledged contention that it was No Man's Land, open for annexation as soon as the right thereto had been acquired by effective occupation. It has been stated that it is the right and duty of Norway to protect this territory, which has been taken possession of by Norwegian traders in conformity with Article 4 of the Greenland Convention. ¶ King Haakon and Queen Maud celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their coronation in a very quiet manner June 22. There was no public celebration. The newspapers covered the event by republishing some of

the old pictures from the coronation festivities in Trondheim. ¶ The actual restoration of the famous Gokstad ship, found in 1880 in the vicinity of Sandefjord, was recently started at the Viking Ship Hall at Bygdø, Oslo. The first part of the keel was put in its right place after having been subjected to a certain steaming process. Although the Gokstad ship has been on public view for half a century, it has never been properly assembled, but has been standing, crooked and warped, at Bygdø. The ship is now being restored to its original proportions; every part of it is being detached from the rest and subjected to the steaming process. According to the *Norges Handels og Sjøfartstidende*, the work of restoration is expected to be completed at Christmas. ¶ The Shipping and Fisheries Committee of the Storting has submitted a report on the question of renewing the State guarantee in connection with credit sale of Norwegian goods to Soviet Russia. The Committee does not object to the immediate opening of negotiations with Soviet Russia in order to ascertain the possibility of a new credit sale agreement for next year. The Committee wishes to emphasize that the agreement in question must contain certain provisions which make it a duty for Soviet Russia to buy a quantity of salted herring and other fish at least as large as the quantity purchased last year. ¶ Thanks to the 40,000 kroner given by an anonymous Norwegian donor, the erection of the long-contemplated Norway House in Denmark will be realized. ¶ Howard Whitehouse, chairman of the English committee which was formed some time ago to secure funds for the preservation of the *Fram*, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's famous Arctic vessel, arrived in Oslo, bringing with him the sum of 8,000 kroner which he presented to Prime Minister Kolstad. ¶ A laboratory for research work in the canned fish field has been opened at Stavanger. It is the first of its

kind in the world, and is managed by Dr. Gudbrand Lunde, who visited the United States on a lecture tour three years ago.



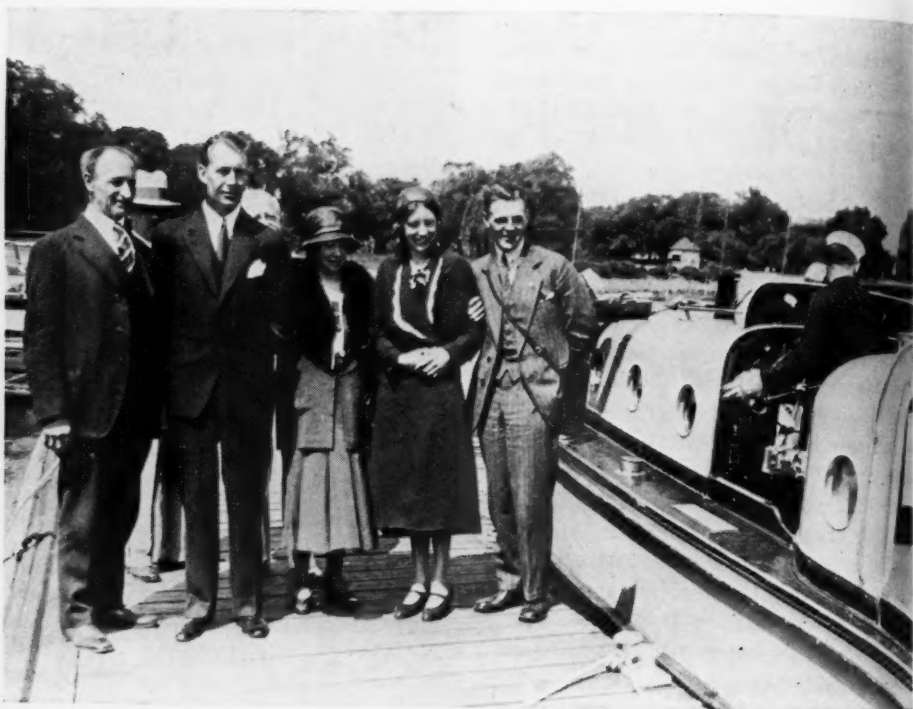
DENMARK

¶ Denmark's answer to the Norwegian annexation of a part of Greenland was prompt and decisive. Premier Stauning immediately, on July 11, called the Cabinet together, and a course of action was soon agreed upon. The very same day the case was appealed to the World Court at The Hague, where complaint was made that Norway had encroached on Danish territory in the region, and the Court was asked to declare the Norwegian annexation null and void. At the same time the Danish minister in Oslo was instructed to protest formally to the Norwegian government and to inform it that the case had been brought before The Hague Court. The third step taken by the Danish government was to confer police powers on Lauge Koch, leader of the large Danish expedition to East Greenland, which was then on its way. It appears that the former rumor that Dr. Koch was to be invested with police powers, which roused so much alarm and indignation in Norway, had been premature, but upon receiving notification of the Norwegian annexation, the Danish government decided to carry out its earlier intention. It is held in Denmark that the Norwegian occupation is a breach of the Convention of 1924, which established a *modus vivendi* for the present, while both Denmark and Norway left the main question of sovereignty or *terra nullius* open, both parties holding to their own opinion. Premier Stauning has declared in newspaper interviews that Norway's action is an "encroachment" on Danish rights, and although the tone of the press is not without a trace of the old friendliness, there is no doubt that the people on the whole are solidly behind the Prime Minister. The lines are thus clearly drawn, and there is



LAUGE KOCH, LEADER OF THE DANISH EXPEDITION TO EAST GREENLAND

nothing to do but to await the decision of the World Court. At present there is no severing of diplomatic relations between the two countries. ¶ The general elections in Iceland put back into power Premier Tryggvi Thorhallson with a decisive majority. His party will control 24 out of a total of 42 votes in the Althing. This party, which is known as the Framstegsparti (the Progressive party), is made up chiefly of farmers. It stands on its record as having promoted the interests not only of agriculture but also of industry, as having improved the school system, built roads, and otherwise developed the means of communication. Premier Thorhallson comes of a family of Icelandic clergymen and has himself been a clergyman, an historian, and an editor. In its relations with Denmark the Framstegsparti is anxious to promote friendly cooperation and does not wish to precipitate a severing of relations. The present agreement continues until 1948 and can then



TO THE LEFT, THE YOUNG DANISH-AMERICAN FLYER, HOLGER HØJRIIS, PHOTOGRAPHED IN COPENHAGEN, WITH THE ORDER OF THE DANNEBROG WHICH HAD JUST BEEN CONFERRED ON HIM. ABOVE, OTTO HILLIG AND HOLGER HØJRIIS WITH THE LATTER'S MOTHER AND SISTER, WHO HAD COME TO COPENHAGEN FROM JUTLAND TO WELCOME HIM.

be dissolved if either country gives notice in advance. ¶ Denmark has suffered a great loss in the death on July 2 of the philosopher Harald Høffding. He had completed his eighty-eighth year and was therefore in the mellow evening of his life, but his great vitality and many human relationships made him nevertheless a factor in the active life of Copenhagen and of the country. Høffding was the last survivor of the group of men who in the 'seventies brought intellectual revolution to Denmark. He belonged to the group in which Georg Brandes was the best known member, and though very unlike Brandes in his personality and life phi-



A SCENE FROM THE FESTIVITIES IN HONOR OF HÖJRIIS AND HILLIG IN COPENHAGEN, AT THE ENTRANCE TO TIVOLI WHERE THE CITY OFFICIALLY WELCOMED THE AMERICAN FLYERS

losophy, he was like him in that he brought the currents of modern thought to the North. At first a theologian, he came to a parting of ways with organized religion and became a disciple of the English empirical philosophers. All his life he was trying to find in philosophy a means of satisfying his religious and ethical ideals, and perhaps for the reason that he was himself a seeker, he was known and appreciated by the great masses of the people in a manner that falls to the lot of very few philosophers. He was also a singularly inspiring teacher, and in the years from 1883 till 1915 when he held the chair of philosophy in the University he came in personal touch with thousands of students. Upon his retirement he received a unique

honor, in that the "honorary mansion" set aside by the Jacobsen family as a residence for an eminent citizen of Denmark was awarded to him by a unanimous vote of the Royal Society of Sciences. In this house he lived until his death. ¶ Only a few days after the death of Höfdding, the author Karl Larsen was killed by being run over by a cyclist. He was not only a writer of fiction, travel sketches and critical books, but was an indefatigable collector of letters which could throw light on the lives and thoughts of the simple and obscure folk who do not generally get before the public. He visited the United States in order to collect letters to and from the Danish emigrants. Professor Larsen was born in 1860.

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Cooperating Bodies: **Sweden**—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommercerådet Enström, Vice-Presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; **Denmark**—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen; **Norway**—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgate 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the *Review*. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the *Review* and *Classics*. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

The Archbishop and the Foundation

Archbishop Söderblom was in a peculiarly intimate way bound up with the Foundation, and his passing is a loss that is felt keenly now and will continue to be felt in years to come. A believer in all honest work for international understanding, he sponsored Sverige-Amerika-Stiftelsen and at the time of his death was its president. Nor was he satisfied to lend merely the luster of his name. On the contrary, he was always ready to give aid and advice when called upon. American representatives of the Foundation will remember particularly his hearty welcoming and the hospitality he extended to them.

Our president, Mr. Henry G. Leach, was his close friend, and he and Mrs. Leach entertained the Archbishop in their home when he visited New York. Our former secretary, Mr. James Creese, and his wife were married by the Archbishop at Uppsala—although, as he playfully remarked, he usually married only royalty and his own daughters. And having once made this concession, he followed it up with occasional letters expressive of his kindly interest.

The Editor of the *Review* cherishes the memory of one of the occasions, said to be of daily occurrence, when the Archbishop and Mrs. Söderblom welcomed two or three or more guests for lunch at their house. Among the guests were all kinds of people, coming sometimes from the ends of the earth, but the Archbishop's almost unlimited personal acquaintance and his varied intellectual interests made it possible for him to find vital topics of conversation with everyone. His mellow kindness no less than his scintillating mind transformed and ennobled every topic he touched. When the meal was over, he waived the customary handshakings and instead asked all the members of the party to join hands in a ring symbolizing the brotherhood of all humanity. It was done lightly and graciously without any self-consciousness, and it seemed for a moment to bring a sacramental element into the commonplaces of daily life.

Forthcoming Books

Professor Halvdan Koht's *Life of Ibsen*, announced for publication by the American-Scandinavian Foundation in collaboration with W. W. Norton and Com-

pany, is now in press and will be ready this month. As most of our readers know, this is the authoritative biography of Ibsen published in Norway for the centenary of the poet's birth and incorporating the results of recent scholarship. Professor Koht, as editor of Ibsen's letters and papers, has had access to material never before published, and from a painstaking study of sources has built up a sane and truthful and wholly reliable biography of the great Northern Sphinx whose works have been the subject of so much mystification.

It has never happened before that the Foundation has published two books by the same author in one year, but an unusual opportunity presented itself when Professor Koht gave a series of lectures on the Old Norse Sagas at the Lowell Institute in Boston last fall. The Committee on Publications had for some time contemplated publishing a general survey of saga literature, but no suitable manuscript had been offered until it was learned that Professor Koht would revise his lectures for publication. This gives us a book suitable for the student as well as for the general reader. Though based on thorough scholarship, it is easily read and gives an excellent introduction to the understanding of this fascinating field of literature.

The *Life of Ibsen* in two volumes and with sixteen pages of illustrations will be received by our sustaining Associates this year. *The Old Norse Sagas* will be outside of our regular publications and will not be sent to our Associates unless specially ordered, but it can be purchased directly from the office of the Foundation.

Fellows of the Foundation

Miss Eva Nykvist, Honorary Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived in New York on the M.S. *Kungsholm*, of the Swedish-American Line, on June 29. Miss Nykvist will study school sys-

tems and methods of instruction in the East and Middle West. She will make Philadelphia her headquarters.

Dr. Gillis Herlitz, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived in San Francisco on July 18, and will remain there for a few weeks studying pediatrics before coming to New York to study children's diseases at the Fifth Avenue Hospital. Dr. Herlitz is assistant physician at the University Hospital, Uppsala.

Mr. N. Fabritius Buchwald, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, who has been studying vegetable pathology at Cornell University, returned home on the S.S. *Minnekahda* which sailed July 25.

Miss Laura E. Krejci, Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden, sailed August 1 on the M.S. *Kungsholm*, accompanied by her mother and sister who will also be engaged in studies. Miss Krejci is a Doctor of Chemistry, having received her degree from Johns Hopkins University, and she expects to study with Professor The Svedberg, at the University of Uppsala.

Norway Honors Mr. Schaefer

King Haakon has recently bestowed the order of Knighthood of St. Olav on Mr. Frederic Schaefer of Pittsburgh, a member of the Foundation's Board of Trustees.

Mr. Schaefer is a native of Stavanger, Norway, and he has on many occasions shown his great interest in the land of his birth.

A Visitor from One of Denmark's Venerable Schools

Rector Jakob Krarup of the Herlufsholm School near Næstved in Denmark visited the Foundation's office in July. He made an extensive tour of the United States by automobile in order to visit American private schools for boys. His own school, where he has been dean since 1916, is very old, having been founded in 1566.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

St. John Ervine Visits Scandinavia

The dramatist and novelist, St. John Ervine, visited the Scandinavian countries during the early summer, and he has chronicled his experiences and observations in ten Sunday issues of the *London Observer*.

In a sense his journey was an Ibsen pilgrimage. "It was, indeed, to see the theater to which Ole Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist, appointed Ibsen manager that I was come to Bergen," and great was his surprise to discover that the town contained no statue of Ibsen. The Old Theater was his only memorial, a fact that "shamed and shocked" the visitor, who regards him as the greatest of the world's dramatists since Shakespeare.

On the other hand, the great number of public statues to artists, authors, and musicians impressed him, as a contrast to the British custom of thus commemorating mostly aldermen and merchants.

Sweden, more perhaps than any other European country, "is immensely vigorous in artistic enterprise." Denmark, he admits, he "had thought of entirely in terms of dairies," but he found much besides. Copenhagen was a light-hearted city with a well-bred air.

"The more I count my memories of my visit to Scandinavia, the more convinced I become that the little Northern nations of Europe have found, or are finding, the most agreeable way of living. They are well-bred and well-educated. . . . And they are creating a culture, especially in architecture, that may enrich the whole world."

A French Edition of Ibsen

An edition of Ibsen's complete works in French is being published by Librairie Plon in Paris. It is both translated and edited by Dr. P. G. La Chesnais, who is

one of the four foreign scholars upon whom the University of Oslo conferred honorary degrees as doctors of letters at the national celebration of the Ibsen Centenary in 1928.

Dr. La Chesnais published the first volume of his Ibsen translations early in 1914, but during the war the task had to be laid aside, and now after this long lapse the original volume has been revised to include much new research, and has been re-issued simultaneously with Volume II. The work when completed will consist of twenty volumes.

Rockwell Kent Revisits Greenland

The indomitable Rockwell Kent has again set sail for Greenland; not in a small boat as in 1929, when he and his two companions were shipwrecked and nearly perished on the barren coast. Narrowly he escaped alive, and out of his subsequent adventures among the natives grew *North by East*, that thrilling account in word and picture, which became so widely read a record of life among the Eskimos. They also furnished him sketches for his striking illustrations for the English translation of Peter Freuchen's *Eskimo*, for which he wrote the preface as well.

This time he left for Greenland in the company of a Danish Parliamentary delegation of fifty who sailed to inspect the colony in a brief tour. He, however, plans to remain for the winter and to live in a hut in the Umanak district where he can study Eskimo life far removed from the Danish colonies.

Gutzon Borglum in Denmark

The Danish-American sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, accompanied by his wife, son, and daughter, traveled in Denmark this summer. His visit to the country excited great interest, and he was made the recipient of much hospitality and many honors. He and his family had an audience with the King of Denmark, who

bestowed on him the order of Knight of Danebrog.

From Denmark he proceeded to Poland to be present at the unveiling of his monument of President Wilson at Poznan, a statue he had been commissioned to execute by Paderewski, Poland's first President.

Norway in the 1932 Olympiad

The Norwegian Sporting Union at its annual meeting in Oslo last July voted to compete both at the Winter Olympic contests in Lake Placid and at those in Los Angeles next summer.

Ivar Andrésen in Bayreuth

The superb performance of *Parsifal* at the Wagner Festival in Bayreuth, conducted by Arturo Toscanini, brought fresh laurels to Ivar Andrésen, the great Norwegian bass singer, who last season joined the Metropolitan Opera for four years. Press reports from abroad give his magnificent portrayal of Gurnemanz unqualified praise. The infinite tenderness and understanding, coupled with unequaled vocal attributes, with which he sang the part, have seldom been surpassed on any stage, the critics say.

Swedish Endowments to Spread Enlightenment

In Sweden there are no less than 255 separate funds which have been donated to further intellectual developments; and they control a combined capital of 103,000,000 kronor.

Several of these funds were established as long ago as the seventeenth century, and from modest beginnings there have accrued vast sums.

During the last three decades there have been added 47,900,000 kronor to these donations, one of the largest gifts being that of the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation of 20,000,000 kronor.

Ossian Elgstrom Tapestries for the Chicago 1933 Exposition

The Swedish author and artist, Ossian Elgström, has recently completed his sketches for four Gobelin tapestries which are to be a part of Sweden's exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago in 1933. The tapestries will portray the saga of a mythical Swede, who, driven out of his course by Atlantic storms, landed in Mexico and spread the knowledge of agriculture among the Toltecs, an Indian race which lived in Mexico from the seventh to the eleventh century when it was superseded by the Aztecs.

Rockefeller Fellowship for Störmer

Dr. Leif Störmer, secretary of the Biological Society of Oslo, will come to Harvard in October with a Fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation to carry on his research in the field of prehistoric fossils.

Bishop Rodhe Visits America

The Right Reverend Edvard Rodhe, Bishop of Lund, has come to the United States to attend the international Young Men's Christian Association Conference. He is accompanied by Mrs. Rodhe. Dr. John R. Mott has invited him to address the delegates in Cleveland, and the Bishop will also preach in a number of Swedish-American Lutheran churches during his stay in this country.

Studying the Bratt System

Representative William E. Hull sailed to Sweden in July in order to study the Bratt system of liquor control, with a view to proposing legislation on modifications of the Eighteenth Amendment at the next Congress.



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These three pieces are now for the first time presented together in an English translation by Margaret Schlauch.

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TRADE NOTES

RICH MACKEREL CATCH

The mackerel catches off the Norwegian coast have been so rich that prices for this fish have gone below all records to a low price of two öre a pound. Fishing smacks have therefore decided to stop ashore, as their owners claim that the dangers connected with the catch are too great to risk for so small a price. The great fault lies in the fact, Norwegian papers report, that there are no steamers available to carry catches to foreign markets. If sufficient tonnage were at hand for export purposes, it is said, the fish would claim a higher price. Most of the catches recently were salted away for possible later export.

DANISH PORCELAIN ON THE DECLINE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In an interview recently in *Politiken*, Paul Simonsen, president of Bing og Grøndahl, said that the sale of Danish porcelain in foreign countries had decreased perceptibly. This, he said, was mostly due to the world wide depression. The Danish factories are not despairing, however. It is expected that an increase in general world trade will be followed immediately by increases in the porcelain trades. According to Mr. Simonsen, there are representative groups of Danish porcelain in nearly all museums throughout the world, one of the best collections being in Sevres. His company has sales offices in many cities in the United States.

GREENLAND AS A SHEEP COUNTRY

The sheep stations in the southern part of West Greenland are very successful, and it is expected that much of the wool in years to come will be produced on this otherwise barren continent. The stations where the sheep are being experimented with have recently received the aid of two Icelanders, experts in the raising and care of sheep in Arctic latitudes. They will among other things teach Greenlanders the Iceland methods of building sheep stables and caring for pastures. Most of these sheep farms are in the Julianehaab district.

FRESH-WATER FISH AS AN ADDED SOURCE OF INCOME

Danish farm owners, who have swamps or small ponds on their properties, have been advised to utilize these waters for fresh-water fish. *Politiken*, in an article dealing with this subject, says that profit can be derived from nearly any kind of fish with very little work. Although most of the Danish waters are stocked, it is but little known that certain fish live only in still waters. Thus it is explained that the crawfish, which is considered a great delicacy and commands a good price in the United States, can be kept only in still water, as eels otherwise will destroy it. The crawfish, which lives mostly on a vegetarian diet, retreats to deep holes on the bottom of the pond, when it sheds its hard shell. If the pond has running water, eels enter, bore their way into the holes, and devour the defenseless crawfish.

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TO NORWAY
DIRECT

IN 8-9 DAYS

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Sept. 15.....	STAVANGERFJORD	Oct. 3
Oct. 2.....	BERGENSFJORD	Oct. 17
Oct. 23.....	STAVANGERFJORD	Nov. 7

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1931			
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Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Frederik VIII	Sept. 12
		•	
Sept. 16	Sept. 17	United States	Oct. 3
		•	
Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Frederik VIII	Oct. 15*
		•	
Oct. 21	Oct. 22	United States	Nov. 7
		•	
Nov. 15		Hellig Olav	Dec. 1
		•	
Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Frederik VIII	Dec. 9
		•	
Dec. 9	Dec. 10	United States	Dec. 29

1932			
Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Hellig Olav	Jan. 23
		•	
Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Frederik VIII	Feb. 13
		•	
Feb. 17	Feb. 18	United States	Mar. 5

STEAMERS SAIL at 11 A.M.
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*Sails at 5 p.m.

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"The American Route to Northern Europe"

Direct—New York to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors and to the
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EXCELLENT CUISINE — LOWEST RATES		
	ONE WAY	RD. TRIP
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Copenhagen, Gdynia, Leningrad	
S.S. SCHENECTADY	Sept. 3
Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Leningrad	
S.S. CITY OF FAIRBURY	Sept. 10
Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Leningrad	
S.S. CARPLAKA	Sept. 17
Copenhagen, Gdynia, Leningrad	
S.S. MINNEQUA	Sept. 24

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SHIPPING NOTES

SCANDINAVIAN FREIGHT FLEETS

The Norwegian fleet of freighters was increased during 1930 with 154 ships with a tonnage of 542,667 gross tons, of which 76 per cent consisted of motorships. Only about 8 per cent of the new ships were manufactured in Norway, seven motorships, nineteen whalers, and thirteen regular freighters. The fleet lost during the same period fifty-six ships with a tonnage of almost 100,000 tons.

During the same period there was added to the Swedish fleet fifty-five ships of a tonnage of 113,425, of which 42 per cent were steam. Twelve of her fleet were lost in collisions.

The Danish fleet gained fifty-eight ships with a tonnage of 102,576. Of this 60 per cent was motor driven. Deducting losses and sales, the fleet was increased with twenty-two ships of a tonnage of 58,878.

At the end of the year Norway owned a fleet of 1,966 ships of over 100 tons, representing a gross tonnage of 3,808,018, Sweden owned 1,432 ships with a gross tonnage of 1,643,646, and Denmark ranked third with 1,432 ships over 100 tons, with a gross tonnage of 1,123,086.

BURMEISTER AND WAIN PRAISED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Liverpool's Lord Mayor Sir Lawrence Holt has expressed his appreciation, in a recent interview in the Danish press, with the excellent work which is produced in the Burmeister and Wain ship-

yards in Copenhagen. The Blue Funnel Line of Liverpool, he said, owns now 17 liners, built with the Danish type of Diesel engines, and he continued in praise of the new development of the motor, which is called the Stentor. Throughout the world, Sir Lawrence Holt said, great satisfaction with the Burmeister and Wain products is being expressed.

SWEDISH ICEBREAKER UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The Swedish icebreaker *Ymer* will be constructed for the State at the Kockum Skibsvärf in Malmö. It was announced by the government, after bids from a number of shipyards were received. The ship must be finished, according to the specifications given out when bids were invited, some time during the end of 1932. Other companies which competed for the construction of the breaker were Eriksberg Mechanical Company, Finnboða Värft, Götaverken, and Lindholmen and Metall Värft.

NORWEGIAN SHIP CONSTRUCTIONS

Orders for new ships on July 1, according to the Norwegian press, show that a decrease in new constructions has taken place since the beginning of the year, when there were orders for 94 new boats outstanding. At present there are only 38 ships being built, of which 30 are steamships and 8 are motor driven. A survey shows, that of the ships 26 are being built in Norway, 17 in Sweden and 5 in Denmark. The United States has orders for
 (Continued on page 576)

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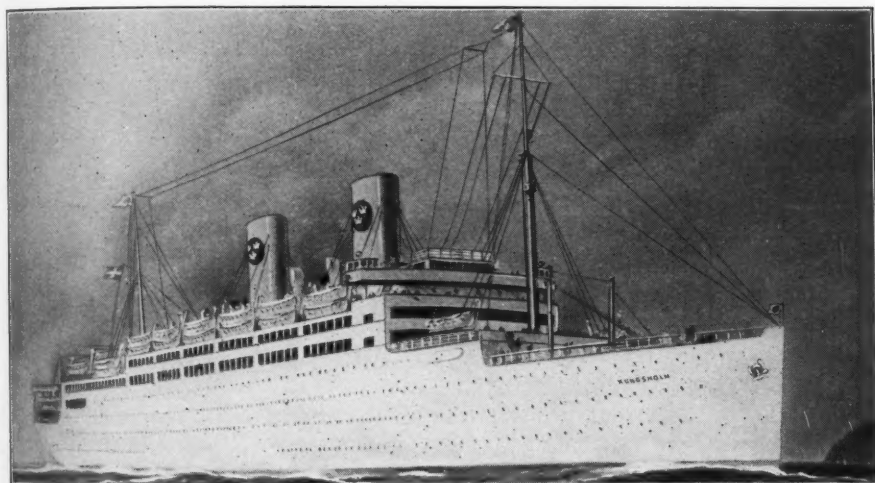
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Sept. 26	KUNGSHOLM	Sept. 12
Oct. 3	DROTTNINGHOLM	Sept. 19*
Oct. 13	GRIPSHOLM	Sept. 29
Oct. 24	KUNGSHOLM	Oct. 10
Oct. 31	DROTTNINGHOLM	Oct. 17*
Nov. 10	GRIPSHOLM	Oct. 27*

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MINIMUM PASSAGE RATES

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COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK

JOHN E. HOFFMAN
Underwriter

E. E. ELLIS
Sub-Underwriter

G. INSELMAN
Secretary

(Continued from page 574)

13 ships, Holland 3, and Germany and Danzig each 2 ships. The combined tonnage is of 278,375 against 469,225 at the beginning of 1931.

FINLAND ESTABLISHES LIFE-SAVING STATIONS ON HER COAST

Through the efforts of the Finnish Ship Salvaging Company a number of coast towns have agreed to establish regular life-saving stations on the coast. These stations will be equipped with rocket apparatus, through which lines with life-chairs can be shot over damaged ships. The Finnish coast line is dangerous, and it is estimated that a great loss of life can be prevented through these stations, which will be manned by experienced crews.

NORTH SEA MINES

The mysterious disappearance of the British steamer *Calder* on April 21 has given cause to discussions of possibilities of the existence of workable mines in the North Sea. The *Calder*, rated in the highest class in the British Lloyd and with radio aboard, has totally disappeared, and it is argued that if the seas and storms had wrecked her, some of her crew would have been able to get to life-boats. Against this it is argued that it seems unlikely that the war-time mines, which might be left floating or anchored, could discharge after so many years. The last mines, which were fished up by trawlers years ago, were rusty and their charges soaked with sea water. The Scandinavian press is trying to have experts on explosives express their opinions in an effort to quiet the rumors that have grown up around the *Calder* disappearance.

DANISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY CELEBRATES 75TH ANNIVERSARY

One of the leading steamship companies in Denmark, the firm of C. K. Hansen, recently celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with great festivities in Copenhagen. Established in 1856 by Christian Kjellerup Hansen as a company for the furnishing of coal to other ships in the Danish harbors, this concern through the sons and grandsons of the founder has developed into one of the leading steamship companies. Among other interests it owns and operates one of the largest tramp freight companies in the world, the Dannebrog. The original work of furnishing coal is taken care of by another subsidiary, Copenhagen's Bunkers Coal Depot. Almost all branches of shipping have been added to the company since its start. The company recently added to its roster of officers two members of the fifth generation of the founder.

NEW PASSENGER BOAT FOR ESBJERG-HARWICH RUN

A contract has been signed between the United Steamship Company and Helsingør Skibsværft for the construction of a passenger and export boat for the Esbjerg-Harwich route. The new motorship will be registered at 2,762 register tons and will belong to Lloyd's first class. Its motor will be furnished by Burmeister and Wain. It will be double-decked, have radio and newest electrical appliances.

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